FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 249 29 December 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Chernyshev Lists Countermeasures to SDI AA 1
Discusses Technical Drawbacks AA 2
Bogachev Decries U.S. Report Defending SDI AA 2
Views Post-Reykjavik Scene AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

News Conference Held on CSCE, NATO, Emigrants CC 1
Kashlev Discusses U.S. 'Political Prisoners' CC 2
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 3
[Zorin, Kobysh, Tsvetov]
Bovin Discusses Far East, South Asia Policies CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Reportage on Iran-Contra Affair A 1
Arbatov Comments A 1
Bush Remarks Viewed [Orekhov in PRAVDA 23 Dec] A 2
U.S. Reports on Alma-Ata Incidents 'Embroidered' A 3
[Ivanov in IZVESTIYA 28 Dec]
Kondrashov Scorns U.S. 'Imperial Egocentrism' A 4
[IZVESTIYA 14 Dec]

CHINA

Clandestine Broadcasts to PRC Said Halted B 1
[Tokyo KYODO]
Trade, Industry Exhibition Ends in Beijing B 1
Contract for 10 Power Units Signed With PRC B 1
[Zaytsev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Dec]
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on New PRC Bankruptcy Law B 2
[Merinov, 17 Dec]
Meeting Marks Anniversary of PRC's Zhu De B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

TASS Notes Reelection of DPRK's Kim Il-song C 1
Light Industry Official on Cooperation With DPRK C 1
[Adomaytis in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 Dec]
Nakasone Cited on 'Illegal Territorial Claims' C 2
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 15 Dec]
Fishing Compensation Protocol Signed With Japan C 2

SOUTH ASIA

IZVESTIYA Recalls Sending of Troops to DRA D 1
[Kapralov, 27 Dec]
DRA's Najib Addresses Army Youth Conference D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Dec]
Dushman Says U.S. 'Controlling' Rebel Training D 3
[IZVESTIYA 18 Dec]
Shevardnadze Holds Talks With Indian Envoy D 3

SOUTHEST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vanuatu Response on Fishing Agreement Lauded E 1
[Mitin in IZVESTIYA 20 Dec]
Australian Opposition Views on S. Pacific Hit E 1
[Skalkin in PRAVDA 22 Dec]
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With PRK E 2
[PRAVDA 18 Dec]

EASTERN EUROPE

Gromyko, SFRY Envoy Hold 'Friendly' Talk F 1
[PRAVDA 25 Dec]
Further Reportage on Visit of MSZMP's Lazar F 1
Marjai Meets With Antonov F 1
[Budapest MTI]
Ryzhkov, Lazar Hold Talks F 2
Zaykov, Havasi Hold Talks F 4
Ryzhkov Luncheon Speech F 4
[PRAVDA 25 Dec]
Lazar Reply Speech F 6
[PRAVDA 25 Dec]
Trade Agreement With Hungary Signed in Budapest F 8
[PRAVDA 19 Dec]
Petrovskiy, Bulgaria's Gotsev Hold Talks in Moscow F 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Cites AFP on Iraqi Airliner Hijacking H 1
Expanded Relations With Iran Endorsed H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Statement on 'Interference' in Chad J 1
[PRAVDA 29 Dec]
Demichev Receives Malagasy Envoy's Credentials J 1
[PRAVDA 21 Dec]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Addresses Meeting on Economy 24 Dec R 1
Talyzin, Ligachev Address Environmental Meeting R 3
Politburo Examines Alma-Ata Incident 25 Dec R 4

Leadership Issues Statement on Donetsk Accident R 5
Lyashko on Rescue Effort R 6
Further Reportage on Solomentsev Alma-Ata Visit R 7
Addresses Kazakh CP CC R 7
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Dec]
Visits Science Academy R 8
Kolbin Addresses Kazakhstan CP Central Committee R 8
Anticrime Council Created R 9
PRAVDA Assesses 'Struggle' Against Nationalism
[28 Dec]
Presidium Relieves Health Minister of Duties R 12
Terekh Appointed New Trade Minister R 12
[IZVESTIYA 25 Dec]
Deputy Justice Minister Dies 'Suddenly' R 12
Komsomol Secretary Interviewed on Rules Changes R 13
Sakharovs Meet With Journalists in Moscow [AFP] R 14

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial Views Current Economic Tasks S 1
[19 Dec]
Reactors Start Up at Zaporozhye, Kalinin AES's S 2
[PRAVDA 14 Dec]
Briefs: Northwest Fleet Transferred S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Official Discusses 1986 Agricultural Results T 1
Agricultural Developments for 18-24 Dec Noted T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Cosmos-1810' Satellite Launched 26 Dec U 1
'Molniya-1' Communications Satellite Launched U 1
Bulgarian Pilots To Start Training for Flight U 1
Antarctic Expedition Establishes Airstrip U 1
Briefs: Glacier Research; Robot Test Center Opens U 2

CHERNYSHEV LISTS COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

LD271040 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 27 Dec 86

["The Answer to SDI Will Be An Effective One" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military news analyst:

Official Washington is trying to describe as contradictory the stand of the USSR declaring that it "is not afraid of SDI", but is at the same time strongly opposing the militarisation of outer space. Yet there is nothing contradictory about that stand. The USSR is firmly convinced that the aims set by the "Star Wars" adventurists of ensuring strategic superiority for the USA and the opportunity to unleash a nuclear war and go with impunity are unrealistic. In real fact, SDI is equally dangerous to all countries and peoples, including to the USA and the USSR. It is a danger to the whole civilization. That is why the USSR opposes in principle the "Star Wars" program.

The statements by the Soviet leadership law down the main principles in accordance with which our country will take counter-measures to create means of countering the space strike weapons, should the USA start deploying SDI. Soviet specialists have carried out a detailed research into that issue. Among the counter-measures there can be first and foremost a build up of the potential of strategic offensive weapons, in particular, through an increase in intercontinental land-based ballistic missiles and the number of warheads in these missiles. The USSR could build up such weapons (in particular, cruise missiles of various types of basing, and submarine launched ballistic missiles fired on flat trajectories), for the interception of which there are yet no adequate means.

To restore the balance of forces, measures can be taken to ensure a perfection of the capability of missiles to "penetrate" through the shield due to their protection from the effects of laser radiation, the use of maneuvering warheads, etc. For the barrage jamming of the ABM system; and misleading it, use can be made of a multitude of special equipment to camouflage missile launchings and the flight of warheads on trajectory (dummy targets, clouds of metal, aerosol clouds, etc.) and also devices for electronic jamming of the equipment and tracking of targets of the ABM system.

At last, but not at least, weapons can be created to destroy and neutralise the ABM system and its elements. The system of combat space platforms, which is created under the SDI program, will be highly vulnerable to various types of weapons. To hit the platforms use could be made of small missiles of various types of basing, laser weapons installed on earth and outer space, satellite "mines" put into orbits close to the orbits of combat space platforms and equipped with a sufficiently powerful charge detonated on order from the earth.

According to calculations, a complex system of measures and weapons of counteraction will cost a mere several percent of the cost of large-scale ABM system with space-based echelons.

But the main thing is that the counter-measures will parry the danger of a unilateral upsetting of the military strategic balance as a result of the deployment of SDI, and will ensure, in any type of nuclear attack, the remaining capability to launch a retaliatory counter-strike against the aggressor.

Washington's calculations that the implementation of the "Star Wars" programme will enable the USA to restore for itself the old times is nothing else but an illusion, an obvious miscalculation. The United States will not succeed in ensuring superiority for itself.

Discusses Technical Drawbacks

LD241448 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

SDI is bringing nearer nuclear apocalypse for humankind. War may break out as a consequence of the deliberate decision taken by the leaders of a country with an anti-missile "shield." Illusory notions of invulnerability and the ability to deliver the first nuclear strike from behind that "shield" and avert retaliation or at least weaken it to acceptable levels could contribute to such a reckless decision, which could be fatal to the world.

War can also break out accidentally. Since the strategic balance would be unstable, it would be hard for both sides to forecast development. In any crisis or near-crisis situation then each side would have to make decisions as fast as possible, decisions with fatal consequences for world peace. The world could find itself plunged into an abyss of nuclear catastrophe as a result of blackmail, one side's misunderstanding of the other's intentions or actions, or a reckless move caused by a sudden aggravation of the situation.

War can break out by chance, as a consequence of an error or malfunction in sophisticated computer systems. Any "Star Wars" system will have computers rather than people and there will be no time for human intervention since the computers will have to react instantaneously. When space strike weapons are deployed, decisions of major importance with irreparable consequences would actually be taken by computers, without the participation of human reason and political will and without respect for the norms of morality. In this situation mankind will become a hostage to machines and therefore technical malfunctions and errors. The Challenger disaster showed the world the dangers that are in store. Meanwhile, it was a reliable system, tried and tested on many occasions. SDI will be far more sophisticated and a technical malfunction in it may cause the peril of the huge spaceship called earth with mankind as its crew.

BOGACHEV DECRIES U.S. REPORT DEFENDING SDI

LD252033 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 25 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The U.S. Administration made another attempt to mend the spoilt reputation of the American "Star Wars" program by inspiring the publication of a new report of American ABM "experts." One of the "specialists" recruited to compile the report is a vice-president of the military-industrial corporation McDonnell Douglas and the rest employees of various research centres financed by the Pentagon.

The report seems to be the Pentagon's reaction to a recent poll of the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Problems among members of the American Academy of Sciences who specialize in SDI-related fields. As many as 78 percent of the polled scientists rated the chances of the development of dependable and large-scale ABM defenses in the U.S. as low or exceptionally low.

Most of the American scientists, including those working under Pentagon contracts, cite stronger and stronger arguments that Reagan's "Star Wars" program is technologically fallacious. Unbiased economists point out the unprecedented costs of the program.

Politologists [as received] say that the Strategic Defense Initiative," giving the aggressor a leaky ABM "umbrella," is creating the real risk of the catastrophic destabilization of the military and political situation and dramatically escalating the danger of nuclear catastrophe, inter alia, because of possible malfunctions in ABM control computers, warning systems and communications and also because of the higher risk of mistakes in reading the intentions of the other side.

Yet six employees of different institutions of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the Pentagon, groundlessly claiming objectivity, argue that they tried but failed to find proof of the common beliefs about the major ABM system that is being developed in the U.S. They make fresh recommendations on accelerating the deployment of the American ABM defenses and claim that in the early periods spending on it could be kept within 121 billion dollars.

It is symptomatic that even the authors of the report done with the Pentagon's money do not guarantee the Americans the 100 percent defense against retaliation. According to their clearly overoptimistic estimates, the planned ABM system will be unable to defend U.S. territory from 7 per cent of the enemy nuclear warheads.

The McDonnel Douglas vice-president and his colleagues refrain, for obvious reasons, from explaining to the American readers the effects of the infiltration of even one per cent of retaliation nuclear warheads, especially if they hit atomic reactors.

The new "Pentagon-McDonnel" report is addressed not only to the American opponents of the "Star Wars." One more target may be the Soviet Union. The American advocates of the arms race are hinting, as it were: look, it is not very costly but very efficient. Recently a zealous advocate of the cold war and even shooting war, Edward Teller, the "father" of the American hydrogen bomb, said, clearly hinting at the economic consequences of the ABM arms race, that if the USSR followed the U.S. example and began to develop its own extensive ABM defenses, SDI would be justified.

The hopes to exhaust the Soviet Union in an arms race, including a race in ABM weapons, are built on sand. As the Soviet leaders have stated on more than one occasion, the Soviet reply to the development of vast ABM defenses by the U.S. will be efficient and less costly and will take less time. The Washington strategists are mistaken in believing that the Soviet Union will follow the Pentagon's scenario to guarantee its security.

On the other hand, billions upon billions of dollars set aside already now to develop an ABM umbrella can really aggravate both economic and security problems for the U.S.

Views Post-Reykjavik Scene

LD291340 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 29 Dec 86

["To Preserve What Has Been Achieved in Reykjavik" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev comments:

Consistency and continuity typical of the Soviet Union's course on problems of war and peace presuppose rather than exclude the Soviet side's willingness to look for mutually acceptable decisions, compromises which would not upset the established parity of the military-strategic forces, would diffuse the apprehensions of either side, remove the existing threats to peace and, certainly, would not create new ones. The Soviet package of accords put forward during the summit meeting in Reykjavik was based on the provisions of the Soviet programme for ridding mankind of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century, announced on January 15, 1986. The Soviet side received with satisfaction the U.S. President's readiness to phase out all nuclear explosive devices, among them bombs, battlefield systems and cruise missiles, as early as the end of the ten-year period. However, right after his return to Washington from Reykjavik the White House announced that what it meant as all nuclear devices were only ballistic missiles. Later Washington spelled out that the abolition of all ballistic missiles within the next ten years was not the U.S. objective.

During the discussions on medium-range missiles held in Reykjavik the Soviet side made substantial concessions to the United States by agreeing in part to putting aside the nuclear armaments of the U.S. allies, even though Britain and France keep building up their nuclear arsenals and all their military activities are coordinated within the NATO framework. The USSR met the United States halfway also on medium-range missiles in Asia when it stated that in phasing out U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, only 100 warheads will be left on similar missiles in the USSR and 100 warheads on delivery systems of this class in U.S. territory. The USSR's proposals on medium-range missiles made in Reykjavik were accepted by the U.S. side. Later, however, the United States actually revised these understandings too, alleging that the NATO European countries do not want any longer the "zero option" or the "dual-track" decision on medium-range missiles, that only the current high level of missile confrontation on the continent suits it.

The sole problem of disarmament discussed in Reykjavik on which the U.S. stance remains invariable is the issue of space militarization. In Reykjavik the Soviet side did not insist on the halt by the United States of all research conducted under the "Star Wars" programme. The USSR delegation declared for starting already in the near future top-level talks with an eye of specifying what work on anti-missile defence is allowed by the treaty and what is banned by it. Despite the USSR's readiness to look for mutually acceptable solutions as regards anti-missile defence, the United States sought in Iceland to secure cost what it may from the USSR a consent to the abrogation of the ABM Treaty after a ten-year period during which the Pentagon would be preparing a system of strike weapons for deployment in space. Certainly, the Soviet side could not agree to this. For it is utterly senseless to reduce nuclear armaments on the relatively limited space of the earth's surface while opening virtually boundless expanses of outer space for the arms race. If the U.S. side desires not in word but in deed to make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete, it should abandon the attempts to revise the positive arrangements of Reykjavik and display the readiness to carry on work on disarmament from the level reached at the last summit meeting.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD ON CSCE, NATO, EMIGRANTS

LD231630 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- "The proposal by Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Chnoupek to convene an economic forum as one of the steps to be taken after the Vienna meeting displayed the imaginative approach of socialist countries to questions of economic cooperation", it was stated by Igor Ornatskiy, deputy head of the Department for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at a press conference here today on the results of the first stage of the Vienna meeting of participatory states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, he said that the subject-matter of the proposed forum encompasses the most pressing matters of trade and industrial cooperation while at the same time not repeating the questions being discussed at the Vienna meeting.

Poland, Hungary and the GDR have become coauthors of this proposal.

So this proposal creates a good basis for further work in solving problems related to the second basket of the Helsinki Final Act. Along with the Bulgarian proposal to convene an ecological forum and the Romanian proposal to hold a meeting on scientific-technical cooperation, this opens up prospects for really advancing the cause of economic cooperation.

Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, a representative of the USSR General Staff, noted the untenability of the contentions by Western propaganda about the existence of a disbalance in conventional armed forces in Europe. He said that both Secretary of State of the United States Shultz and the head of the White House Staff Regan had stated after Reykjavik that the alignment of the armed forces of the two blocs in Europe did not give rise to concern.

According to American statistics the armed forces of NATO number 5.6 million men and those of the Warsaw Treaty -- 4.9 million. On the whole, General Tatarnikov declared, there is a balance of conventional armaments in Europe.

Asked how the problem of reuniting families is being solved in the USSR Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Department for Humanitarian and Cultural Ties of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: "A noticeable process of perfecting rules and procedures concerning departure from the country is taking place in the Soviet Union. Work is under way to bring these regulations strictly in line with the international obligations of the Soviet Union and other countries. This tendency will be further developed".

He reminded journalists that Ashkenazi, a musician, was granted permission to visit his son in Switzerland and that Irina Ratushinskaya has left the USSR to get medical treatment abroad. On quite a number of occasions people with relatives in the United States were allowed to travel to that country to get medical treatment.

KASHLEV DISCUSSES U.S. 'POLITICAL PRISONERS'

LD232130 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Dec 86

[News conference by Yu.B. Kashlev, ambassador and head of the Soviet delegation to the CSCE meeting in Vienna, on 23 December in Moscow, on the results of the first stage of the general European meeting; video shows audience facing seated panel on platform; panel comprises six men, including from left: G.M. Yevstafyev, Yu.B. Kashlev, G.I. Gerasimov, and three other unidentified persons, including one Army officer -- recorded]

[Text] [Kashlev] The discussion in Vienna of military-political questions showed that in recent years two tendencies have clearly emerged in the approach of the participating countries to the problems of security in Europe and the world, and to their understanding of their obligations under the Helsinki Final Act in this outstandingly important area. The dividing line between the tendencies, between the approaches, passes between those who are striving, in the spirit of the new thinking, to find a solution to international problems, to strengthen world security, and those who, in the grip of inertia, grasp at confrontation and weapons, and s strive to wreck positive change in the world.

[Announcer] The USSR Foreign Ministry representative noted the destructive line of the U.S. delegation, which manifested itself with particular clarity in the discussion of questions of human rights and humanitarian problems.

[Kashlev] We reminded the U.S. representatives in Vienna that theirs is a country without equal for the number of political prisoners [appears to correct himself] number of prisoners in its jails -- 723,000 persons; 1,600 of them are awaiting capital punishment. That country devoted all its attention exclusively to talk about the situation in Soviet prisons, pretending that it had neither prisons nor political prisoners, although everybody knows the names of many American activists languishing in prison for political reasons.

[Announcer] In conclusion, Comrade Kashlev voiced the hope that good sense, good will, and a shared interest in success would triumph, and that after an interval of all participants in the Vienna meeting would be able to get down to constructive work. Replies were given to journalists questions.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD282043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Dec 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, publicist; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. On the eve of the New Year festivities, the world's press usually draws up a list of the 10 most important events of the past year. If we decided to make a list of the most important events, the most significant for the cause of peace and disarmament, there are two that I'm sure would head the list: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January, and the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. Before we go into detail about these events, I'll just say a few words about them.

The statement of 15 January sets out a concrete program for abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons before the year 2000. Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan in Reykjavik revealed to the world something that, before Reykjavik, a great many people had doubled. In other words, Reykjavik showed that the two sides can come to an agreement and can, consequently, avert a nuclear catastrophe.

[Zorin] You know, colleagues, we live in a time of which a clever man has said with bitter irony that it's a time of an erosion of words and inflation of concepts. I remember that, and yet I would still say with full responsibility, that you, Vladimir Yakovlenvich, have named not only important events that have left their mark on the departing year, you have named events that, as I see it, will go down in the history books that will be studied by our children and grandchildren. I am quite definitely and profoundly convinced of that. Both the proposal put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January of this year -- his proposal for full nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 -- and what happened in Reykjavik are on the scale of events that become part of the chronicle of mankind. When Mikhail Sergeyevich put forward that proposal, there were not a few skeptics in the West who said that of course all of that was fine and beautiful -- to dream of a nuclear-free world that could come in a mere 15 years -- but unrealistic. A few months have passed, and what the Western politicians were calling unrealistic has become the concrete agenda of an international conference of the highest importance.

You and I, Vitaliy Ivanovich, were at Reykjavik and saw with our own eyes how far it had proved possible to go in the discussion of problems that only a few months before had seemed no more than a beautiful dream. This is, in itself, sufficient reason to count 1986 a remarkable and important period of time. The time that we have lived through and are living through now is just such a period.

[Kobysh] This year was a year of the initiative of the United Nations. It is of interest that in the United Nations itself, this whole range of problems that we're talking about has found very vivid and very active expression in the course of the work of the General Assembly, that broadest and most important forum of mankind. The session of the General Assembly has been dominated, practically, by precisely these ideas we're speaking of: the ideas of a nuclear-free world; the ideas of creating an inter-connected world that would exclude violence, a world of justice. These are the subjects of the 27th CPSU Congress, and they were present all the time, in one form or another, at the General Assembly. This is a very interesting phenomenon.

[Zorin] What you've said is quite right, Vitaliy Ivanovich. But I wouldn't like our listeners to think that what you've saying is that the UN General Assembly is guided in its activities by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. If we're talking about the themes of the 27th congress, then they are the themes of the desire for peace and international cooperation, for a life without the fear of a nuclear catastrophe. These are themes that are close to the hearts, not only of Soviet communists, not only of Soviet people, but of the peoples of the entire world. That is why the thoughts expressed at the UN General Assembly have turned out to be consistent with the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Kobysh] Now, when you were talking about the 10 events that the journalists traditionally line up -- and certainly you mentioned the main and most important ones -- and certainly you mentioned the main and most important ones -- there are a few things that I would, nonetheless, add to these 10. I want to remind you, Valentin Sergeyevich and you, Vladimir Yakovlevich, that today is the 510th day of the Soviet moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons. For 510 days, our nuclear test sites have been silent. This, too, Valentin Sergeyevich, will go down in the history books.

[Zorin] I get letters from our listeners and viewers asking whether there was any point in our introducing that moratorium. The Americans are not joining it, so has it all been for nothing? To the people who ask that question, I'd say this: Of course, it has not been for nothing. The moratorium is not just an appeal. It's not a declaration. It's a real action by the Soviet Union, an action that has dealt nothing more nor less than a devastating blow to the myth of the Soviet military threat. Let us speak bluntly. In years gone by, Western propaganda has succeeded in convincing many people in the world that the Soviet Union poses a threat to them. Western propaganda is a powerful machine, and one that operates with a fair degree of efficiency. We know that quite a few people are in thrall to the lying assertions of Western propaganda. So the moratorium, this real action by the Soviet Union, has altered the thinking of very many ordinary people in the world, and a deep crack has appeared in the myth of the Soviet military threat. That by itself is enough to give you an idea of the full significance of the action of the Soviet Union: that the idea of the moratorium has captured the imagination of millions of people throughout the world. This will continue to be a real factor in the year ahead.

[Tsvetov] A feature of the statement of 15 January that I'd like to return to is that in it, possibly for the first time, there is not only a declaration of principles, a declaration of aims, but also a concrete time-scale laid down. In our day, the time factor is beginning to play a very, very important role. I want to say, in this connection, that when the treaty banning nuclear tests in the three environments was signed in 1963, one seemingly minor exception was made: Underground nuclear tests were allowed. What has that led to, in a mere 25 years, minus a year? Now, according to figures from our own press and from the American press, the world has stockpiled about 60,000 nuclear warheads.

To enable listeners to picture this more clearly, I'll try to translate it into terms of bombs of the size used on Hiroshima. It's more than a million such bombs as the one that destroyed Hiroshima. But there aren't enough cities in the world for all those bombs to be used. A second point: In 1977-1984, the U.S. early-warning system issued 2,784 false warnings of a missile attack on the U.S. It was only human intervention that averted a nuclear catastrophe. In other words, more than 20,000 times we've been on the brink of activating those million Hiroshima bombs. Now the picture that emerges is this: the longer agreement on nuclear disarmament is delayed, the more nuclear strike weapons come into existence, and the less man is able -- because of increasingly complex technology -- to control this vast power. I think one can establish the following dependence: that the length of time alloted to mankind is inversely proportionate to the delay in achieving agreement on nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the statement sets a specific time.

[Kobysh] Time is limited, you're absolutely right, Vladimir Yakovlevich. Time is rapidly slipping away. When we say that the moratorium has been in force for 510 days, we're not just indulging in an arithmetical exercise, we're taking note of the fact for 510 days we've been waiting for the Americans to join us. With us, all mankind is waiting. Incidentally, and this is very interesting, the PRC has not carried out a single nuclear test during all those 510 days. In other words, they've displayed full solidarity with us.

[Zorin] That is a very important, relevant and significant fact. But I also want to emphasize once again that when ew speak of the importance of the proposals contained in the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January of this year, when we speak of what was achieved in Reykjavik, we're not just talking about the events of the year that's over. We're not just talking about the past.

It is quite obvious that the significance both of the document offering mankind a nuclear-free world and the path to achieving that nuclear-free world, and a concrete time-scale and the concrete means to achieving that aim; and the experience of Reykjavik which has shown that the objective is a realistic one. [sentence as heard]

Marx once said that mankind only sets itself the tasks that it is capable of solving. What Reykjavik has shown is that the task that was set in the statement of 15 January is not a utopian task, but a feasible one. That is a fact of today, and a fact of tomorrow. Human beings are so constituted that, on the eve of the New Year, they want to peer beyond this conventional dividing-line and imagine what the new year will bring. I won't venture any predictions, but there is one thing that I will observe with complete conviction: Politically, the new year will be dominated by these very important Soviet initiatives and actions; by the proposal for a nuclear-free world and abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000; by the Soviet moratorium, which has become a real fact of political life.

[Kobysh] Abolition of chemical weapons.

[Zorin] Abolition of chemical weapons.

[Tsvetov] Talking about Reykjavik: There, the two sides practically reached agreement on very many of the questions, if not all. Only one question stopped them from achieving a general agreement. That was the question of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

[Zorin] We get a lot of letters from listeners asking why it is, if we assert that the Strategic Defense Initiative doesn't worry us or threaten us all that much, that we didn't accept it at Reykjavik.

[Kobysh] Well, it's a reasonable question, an interesting question, and I don't think it's very hard to answer. It's indisputable that we're not afraid of the notorious SDI. The Soviet leaders have said repeatedly that if we're forced to go that way, then we'll find the necessary measures, considerably cheaper and more effective than what has been planned and what they're carried away with at present.

[Tsvetov] Sorry to interrupt. That will be only a small percent of the total cost of SDI, in money, but not in effectiveness.

[Kobysh] But not in effectiveness. Effectiveness will be a hundred percent. But why are we so much against it, and so seriously against it, that this has become a stumbling block in Reykjavik? Because it's not a queston of the direct danger of that system, which we can avert; what it's all about in effect, is a new round of the arms race. Atomic weapons came into existence more than 40 years ago. There has been an atomic arms race. All the time the Americans have been avidly striving for superiority. Now a time has come when it's become clear that neither side will succeed in getting a head-start in what can be conventionally termed land-based nuclear weapons. So now they have the idea: Well, we can't overtake the Russians in these types of weapons, so let's impose a race in space weapons on them -- a second arms race, if one can call it so. That will either give us military superiority, or strike a blow at the Soviet economy that it won't be able to withstand. In other words, it's a new arms race.

[Zorin] In the United States itself scientists understand this. In the last 2 years about 6,700 physicists from various U.S. educational and scientific centers have signed petitions demanding the renunciation of plans to militarize space. Who are these 6,700 people? They are half of the physicists of the Universities of Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell and of the Universities of Chicago and Illinois, and also...

[Tsvetov, interrupting]...the cream of American scientific...

[Zorin]...and also of the Californian Institute of Technology. This is the best that there is in America. Scientists have called on their colleagues to decline to cooperate in any way with the Pentagon within the framework of the program to militarize space.

[Tsevtov] You know, I'd like to add some more reasons why we have such a harsh attitude toward SDI. As you have said, this will be a new round of the arms race, that is, it will be a round with the creation of completely new types of weapons. Next, taking weapons out into space will in the end lead to uncertainty in the strategic balance and from this, naturally, there will be an increase in mistrust, of which, as it is, there is too much between the Soviet Union and the United States. After that it will be impossible to start cutting down on strategic weapons, because naturally we will respond to SDI with a reinforcement of our strategic weapons. In response, the United States will start reinforcing its strategic weapons and it will no longer be possible to halt this process. Finally, the danger of a war breaking out is greatly strengthened because somebody in the Pentagon will get it into his head that after all there is a nuclear shield and it is possible to attack the Soviet Union with impunity.

Secondly, accidentally -- as I've just been saying, if with today's technology there were more than 20,000 cases of false warning of a missile attack on the United States -- what will happen when all of these computers are in space and man won't be able to even consider what needs to be done, when the computers will have already issued the order for a nuclear attack? It is these reasons that requrie a most decisive struggle against the Strategic Defense Initiative.

[Zorin] The Star Wars plans are calculated for up to the middle of the next century. That is, for our grandchildren and the grandchildren of our grandchildren, a life has already been programmed under a sky that will consist not of twinkling peaceful stars but of flying weapons of death. Can we really allow this? Therefore, our position here is deeply humanitarian and internationalist. We are thinking not just about ourselves, not just about our own defense and about our own protection. We are thinking about all mankind, about future generations.

[Tsvetov] I would also like to point to another development of the theses of the 15 January statement: the Soviet program for Asian and Pacific Ocean security. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev came out with this program in his speech in Vladivostok. The program consists of five points. I'll recall them for listeners. First of all is regional settlement; second, halting the build-up of nuclear weapons in the region; third, cutting down the activity of naval fleets, particularly submarines; fourth, cutting down armed forces and weapons in Asia to reasonable levels and, finally, the discussion of the measures of trust, beginning with the simplest, the measure on the security of maritime communications in the Pacific Ocean and on averting internaitonal terrorism. Asia has the experience of the principles of Pancasila and Bandung. Asia has the experience of the Indo-Pakistani agreement in Tashkent.

The Soviet proposals are based on what has already been -- I don't want to say mastered in Asia -- but which Asia has already touched on. This is why these proposals have caused such a great response in the world and naturally most of all in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean region.

Apart from this, in Europe, whether proceeding well or badly, the so-called Helsinki process is in operation. It is a system of talks and agreements. There is no such process in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. However, the threat of the militarization of this region is not less serious than in Europe. Therefore, the sooner the peoples of Asia get down to resolving problems of peace and security in their own region, the sooner mutual understanding and a lessening of tension will come to this area.

The Soviet Union has not stopped at just a declaration of principles of Asian and Pacific Ocean security. During his visit to India, Mikhail Sergeyevich proposed a whole series of concrete measures. These are the proposal to hold an internatinal conference implementing the UN declaration on a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and the proposal to cut the numbers and activity of naval forces in the Indian Ocean. These are the implementation of measures of trust following the European example where agreement has been reached on notification about major maneuvers and troops movements. These are the establishment of guarantees on air communications and developing an international convention on the fight against terrorism. The crown, the philosophical development of our, I would say, concept of Asian and Pacific Ocean security, and not only of security in that region, but of world security as a whole, was the Delhi declaration.

[Zorin] I would also number the Delhi declaration as being one of the most important events of the year. Our radio listeners must not think that we count only what has to do with our country as among the most outstanding events of the present day. No. What was signed in Delhi has significance for all mankind and for the future of mankind. An absolutely new way of thinking manifested itself in that declaration. It is a new approach to international relations. It is a road, a structure to a new world, and it is difficult to overestimate its significance.

[Tsvetov] Everything in the world is interconnected. These concrete, very decisive and bold actions by the Soviet Union in the international arena have put the Reagan administration into a defensive position.

[Kobysh] Yes, and you know, this scandal, which is spoiling both the end of the year so much for the Americans, and the atmosphere in Washington, and which is throwing a shadow over Reagan's entire Presidency, arose precisely against the background of those positive events taking place in the world. I think that if it were not for this new situation in the world, Washington's illegal actions would have led to some kind of confrontation, a little scandal, that would have stuck, little by little. It would have given things a bit of a bad smell and created unpleasantness, but wouldn't have developed into a major internal political crisis. It has developed into a major crisis precisely against the background of the positive processes and the initiatives of the Soviet Union. The policy of force of the United States, its globalism, its line that anything goes -- and it is this that is at the basis of Irangate -- this, against the general background, became such a scandal that it turned into the largest political shock for the present leadership of the United States.

[Zorin] In connection with Irangate, more and more new details are now being revealed. I am now going to tell you something that could seem like an excerpt from a novel. But it isn't an excerpt from a novel, it's a document.

It has been revealed that the U.S. special services had developed a plan for the assassination, as a provocation, of the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica and for a simultaneous explosion in the U.S. Embassy building in that country. The plan was to lay the blame on the Government of Nicaragua and, on that pretext, to carry out a direct U.S. armed invasion of that country's territory. Be patient for a second, I'm about to turn to Irangate.

In February of this year, in Miami, an inquiry began. The FBI had gotten onto the trail of underground arms dealers. The market outlet was El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. During questioning, the smugglers let the cat out of the bag. Not only did the illegal deliveries of U.S. weapons to the contras become known but so did preparations for an attempt on the life of the U.S. ambassador. A few days ago, one (?Stephen Carr) died in California under mysterious circumstances. I say died in quotes, since he was killed. The next day he was to have given evidence to Congress in the course of the Irangate inquiry. This is the level of that people.

[Tsvetov] Incidentally, that's their level in foreign policy.

[Kobysh] This can be carried over into foreign policy. [words indistinct due to cross talks]

[Zorin] When we talk of the crisis of U.S. foreign policy, I see a symptom of that crisis in the following: The 1974 treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons testing and the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful ends are again to be put to the U.S. Senate for discussion. The Senate...

[Kobysh, interrupting] These treaties have not yet been ratified.

[Zorin] They have not been ratified. For 10 years the Senate has been refusing to ratify them and the Reagan administration is as afraid of these treaties as, if one can so express oneself, the Devil fears incense. If these treaties are again submitted for discussion, and they're being submitted with the aim of ratification, as I understand it, then this again emphasized how deep the U.S. Administration's foreign policy crisis is.

[Kobysh] And how profound the contradictions are between the different sections of the ruling forces in America and just how much the monolithic cohesion of these forces has cracked. This is also the result of the processes that are under way in the international arena and that we've been talking about today.

[Tsvetov] Last year was a very complex one but also significant. I think it was above all significant because the new way of thinking began to elbow its way forward in the most decisive way. After all, never before have people really pondered the meaning of the world survival [vyzhivaniye] so much. Previously, we saw this word in terms of abstracts. Now, though, we've started to see it as a word that concerns us very directly. Sacrificing life for the triumph of humanism, for the sake of those who will remain alive is understandable, but why should life be sacrificed for the sake of emptiness, nonexistence, the universal death that will follow that sacrifice? A sacrifice like that is both senseless and criminal. It was the gradual realization of all this that made last year significant.

Usually, as the year comes to a close, people say, well, we've lived through another 365 days. But you can't measure the past year in time, it is measured in terms of deeds.

Maybe we have not managed to achieve all we wanted in the international arena -- after all, it's not easy to break the resistance of aggressive forces, the resistance of a mighty military-industrial complex that is making money out of military preparations. It seems to me, however, that what matters is not where we are now, but the direction in which we're moving. We are moving toward victory of reason over recklessness. Therefore, the world is entering 1987, despite everything, with a sense of optimism. On that note, I take leave of you. All the best.

BOVIN DISCUSSES FAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA POLICIES

LD282123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Dec 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Well, of course the Americans would like very much to strangle the Sandinistas, but, as they say, so near and yet so far. The more so as the adventurism of the White House will, clearly, come up against more and more opposition from the new Congress, and in Latin America and resistance is growing in strength. Something like an anti-Monroe Doctrine is gradually forming there, and things are heading toward a situation when the United States will be completely prohibited from setting foot in Latin America.

As you understand, the significance of Soviet-U.S. relations does not require any proof. But our foreign policy, the policy of a great power having global interests, takes in a much wider spectrum of directions. Comrade Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech marked a notable activization of the Soviet Union in the Asian-Pacific region. The internal prerequisite of this turning to the East is the intensive assimilation of Siberia and of the Far East, and of the whole Pacific coastline of our country. The external prerequisite is the growing weight of the region's countries in world politics and in the world economy.

In this year, which is now leaving us, the development of good-neighborly relations with China continued. We watch with enormous and benevolent interest the radical reforms that are affecting the modernization of socialist China. We are confident that, in spite of the existing differences in our positions on a number of important political issues, our future is determined by a community of fundamental interests, of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

The state of Soviet-Indian relations also holds great significance for the fate of the world. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's November visit and the Delhi declaration signed by the two leaders underlined once again that Delhi and Moscow hold a common front against militarism, and against those forces that are trying to stop social progress.

The state of Soviet-Japanese relations could have been better in the past year. They are hindered by two factors: in the first place, the territorial claims of Japan, and secondly, the growing role of Japan in the implementation of Washington's dangerous strategic designs, and the strengthening of the Japanese military.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

Arbatov Comments

LD242139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1655 GMT 24 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; interview with Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, with Washington correspondent Vladimir Dunayev in the United States; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Meetings and discussions between Soviet and American eminent scientists and public figures have taken place in the United States. Our correspondent in Washington, Vladimir Dunayev, has met one of the participants in the discussion, Academician Arbatov, and has asked him to share his impressions. [Video shows Arbatov seated on sofa]

[Begin recording] [Arbatov] You know, not only the atmosphere has changed, but the change in the agenda, the very nature of the discussion, has been staggering. It has become easier to understand one another. There again our positions, of course, I must say, have become, really, incomparably more preferable. It is also far easier for us to show our policy, and to refute incorrect notions, and on that level, I think that, in general, those labors that were expended by our leadership and party -- the political initiatives, everything here, Reykjavik, and India, and Geneva, and our January proposals, and all of it, all that has not gone to waste. You know, I was invited 4 or 5 days ago to speak on the morning news, and they also invited Kissinger. They asked Kissinger: Well, what do you think, this political scandal which has broken out at the moment in America, will it not inspire the Russians to create some sort of unpleasantness for America in Central America, or the Near East, or somewhere else? Kissinger said: No, no, I fear something quite different. I fear that the Russians will now put forward some sort of new and very attractive proposals, and then the President, because of the difficulty of his situation, will not be able to resist and will accept them. You see, people at the moment are not afraid of bad Russians, they are afraid of good Russians. I would say that, on the whole, over his half a year that I have not been here, I see to a greater extent than previously this anxiety over the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. People are distressed by the fact that greater results have not been achieved, and many people are relying, relying, in the main, on us, but are also beginning to rely on themselves as well now.

[Dunayev] Here we have a scandal now, a very major scandal which will evidently not die down. The administration will have to unravel it for several months still, and during this time it is scarcely worth expecting any, well, you know, any such serious steps from the U.S. Administration on the foreign-policy level.

[Arbatov] First of all, before this scandal, before all this unpleasantness, it became clear that positive steps from the administration are not to be expected, in the light of what was done after Reykjavik. But if one is to talk about time, then I think that the political process is more complex, and at the moment this struggle is unfolding before our eyes in new dimensions, when into it... [Arbatov changes thought] you understand, this hypnotized state of the administration by the President is somehow beginning to be dispelled, Congress is beginning to play a new role, as well as various new political elites. What all this will lead to is very difficult to say, but I think that it's not the most easy period of their lives that is coming for the far right.

So I would not consider that for 2 years the frozen period is entering the stage of an ice age.

[Dunayev] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, thank you very much. [End recording]

Bush's Remarks Viewed

PM290853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Orekhov "Rejoinder": "Eruption..."]

[Text] There are a number of volcanoes in the world which, inactive for a long period of time, suddenly begin to "speak," spewing forth ash, fire, and streams of lava. U.S. Vice President George Bush resembled just such a volcano the other day.

Having remained in the shadows for a long time, on the sidelines of "Irangate," the vict president decided -- either because he was missing the footlights or because he was burning with a sense of loyalty to his immediate superior -- to courageously stand up for the President, who is rapidly losing his popularity.

Speaking in the small town of Altuna in Iowa, without particularly choosing his turns of phrase and seemingly forgetting the obligations and limits imposed on him by the high office of state he holds, G. Bush "voiced the hope" of future changes in Iran which, according to him, had compelled the United States to "take cautious steps without any fuss to try to establish relations of some kind with the Iranians." At this point the vice president surpassed himself in his use of metaphor, literally saying: "It is basically a question of trying to open the door, looking inside, and giving a sign to those who may decide to end this tyranny..."

Of course, the U.S. vice president is by no means giving away his government's foreign policy secrets. Looking through other people's keyholes and "trying to open the door" with the aid of a whole range of untramodern "skeleton keys" and "jimmies" has become the conventional modus operandi of those who put U.S. foreign policy into practice. But, nevertheless, how can one justify such shameless interference in the affairs of other states -- Iran, in this case?

The U.S. vice president made no attempt to be original, explaining away everything by an imaginary Soviet threat to Iran. "It is quite essential to us and to our allies," G. Bush raged, "that Iran should not come under Soviet control, and this is why -- despite the hatred we all feel for the present Iranian Government -- the President decided to act." We will agree that what he says about hatred is very impressive.

It clearly never occurred to the enthusiastic vice president, however, that he was doing the President a disservice with his spate of words. After all, the general belief is that the President was totally unaware of the Iran-Nicaragua operation involving secret arms deliveries. According to Bush, however, it transpires that he "decided to act." The vice president clearly knows better.

One revelation was followed by another. "Abandoning the contras now would mean giving up all hope of establishing democracy and achieving freedom in Nicaragua" -- this is another quote from the same speech by the vice president. It too is especially valuable, as it confirms the existence of far-reaching U.S. plans with regard to independent, proud Nicaragua.

G. Bush exclaimed with pathos in Iowa: "Yes, a storm is now raging around the President... I would like to say frankly how matters stand as far as I am concerned. I will stand by the President. He is telling the truth."

At this point the question involuntarily arises: What does the vice president have in mind? -- hatred for Iran, hatred for Nicaragua, or something else?

U.S. REPORTS ON ALMA-ATA INCIDENTS 'EMBROIDERED'

PM281405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Ivanov "Notes A Propos": "A Poor Kind of Truth"]

[Text] Just before Christmas the American newspaper THE NEW YORK POST offered its readers "startling information" about the events in Alma-Ata.

The Soviet mass media -- radio, television, and press -- reported immediately on what happened in the Kazakh SSR capital on 17 and 18 December. Information about these incidents was also transmitted almost immediately abroad, including to the United States. This development did not suit everybody across the ocean, however. Hence, the Alma-Ata story rapidly began to be embroidered with fantastic "details."

This is not a new formula. Individual phrases and words are taken out of context and juggled, a remark or two is added, a couple of figures are plucked from the air for plausibility, and...the sensation is ready. This was how NEW YORK POST correspondent (Naylz Leytem's) revelations about "dozens" of people killed and wounded came to see the light of day. However he got carried away, lost his self-control, and let slip that the "details," it transpires, had been obtained from Radio Liberty. Or rather from the subversion center of the CIA, which finances this radio "voice." For decades Radio Liberty has remained the mouthpiece of that grouping of bellicose politicians for whom peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation with the USSR are more terrifying than a sharpened stake.

The Soviet people are engaged in major matters. They are renewing and restructuring life in their own home. The most important feature of this complex and difficult work is the broadening of publicity. You would think that all this was our internal affair, and ours alone.

Indeed it is an internal affair. But more than that. Publicity is cutting the ground from under the feet of anti-Soviet propaganda. We report everything that happens in our country and call things by their proper names -- good and bad alike. This state of affairs does not suit everybody in the West, and primarily in the United States. The houses of cards built of traditional preconceptions and cliches about the USSR as a "closed society" are collapsing.

This is why our detractors across the ocean are working so hard. They seek anything they can grab hold of to sow the seeds of doubt. Fairytales about our country flow from the poison quills of the "cloak and dagger knights."

Washington loves to preach about "truth," which the American mass media allegedly bring to the world. "The truth is our greatest strength...." the head of the White House states. Might you be interested to know what the President has in mind? [paragraph continues]

Maybe his assertions that there is no word for "freedom" in Russian? Or perhaps the "quotations" from the works of V.I. Lenin which turned out to have been manufactured by Goebbels' experts. A poor kind of truth!

How can you talk about truth when violence is committed against common sense and decency. Let us recall that during the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow Americans were fed fables to the effect that in the Soviet capital "young people from all over the world will be drugged and recruited for a terrorist role in the West." Americans were informed in approximately the same way about the Goodwill Games. Was the truth about the events at Chernobyl written by the U.S. press, which invented "sensations" about "enormous loss of life"? Incidentally THE NEW YORK POST carried a false story at that time about "thousands of people secretly buried in mass graves" near Kiev.

The list of such "truths" could be extended. But that is not the point. Manifest disquiet is being caused in Washington by the style of extensive publicity which is becoming established in our country since it demolishes the calculations of those who would like to continue to make a living out of fabrications about the Soviet Union.

KONDRASHOV SCORNS U.S. 'IMPERIAL EGOCENTRISM'

PM171909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov: "Intolerance And Hypocrisy"]

[Text] In his television address to the American people immediately after Reykjavik President Reagan said that he attaches "much less significance to the words said at meetings than the deeds which follow." An old axiom, but the President immediately confirmed it in an unexpected way. He departed from his own words, from the assurance given at the summit meeting -- that he agreed to destroy all strategic nuclear armaments over a 10-year period.

The betrayal of the word was followed after a while by the deed, which was also at odds with the logic of Reykjavik. At the end of November of the United States brought into service the 131st heavy bomber equipped to carry long-range cruise missiles. What the Reagan administration had threatened throughout its 6 years in office had taken place: The United States had broken completely with the SALT II treaty, opening the sluice gate for an unlimited nuclear arms race -- and the prospect of strategic chaos. It was, perhaps, Washington's most important strategic action since Reykjavik.

The most important document in that period, on the other hand, was the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons, which M.S. Gorbachev signed with Rajiv Gandhi on 27 November. It proclaimed peaceful coexistence as the universal norm of international relations and nonviolence as the foundation of the life of the human community. Philosophy and politics founded on violence and deterrence are immoral and impermissible, the declaration says. They instill a spirit of intolerance, they destroy man's lofty aspirations, and they deny all human values.

The 10 Delhi principles together form a kind of code for the new political thinking the need for which has been proclaimed by the Soviet Union. All Washington is saying and all Washington can say is words. But, in the first place, these words are confirmed by, for example, the 30-year practice of peaceful coexistence between two states with different systems and a combined population of more than one billion. [paragraph continues]

Second, a word is also a deed if, by authoritatively influencing the world community, it helps to unite peoples and states and generate a more tranquil and favorable international climate.

The Soviet Union is engaged in a fundamental restructuring of its domestic life, tackling big and difficult tasks connected with the democratization of society and acceleration of economic development. Any unbiased observer will see and note that through a number of major initiatives, displaying great dynamism and flexibility, tolerance and willingness to compromise, the Soviet leadership would like -- in conjunction with other states -- to achieve a long overdue restructuring of international life as well, on the basis of trust and mutual understanding. Priority, to common human values -- the emphasis of the Delhi declaration is logical for a country which, at its leading party's congress, proclaimed as the main task mankind's survival in a nuclear age. Without this conscious and, moreover, hard-won priority, movement toward a nuclear-free world and age is impossible. In order to survive together we have to get on with one another.

Will the other side take on this task? How will it tackle it?

Perhaps there is no state leader in the world today who has used religious values and the biblical, "Judeo-Christian" ethic to justify his practical policy as often as President Reagan. But, contrary to long tradition, he uses this ethic to justify intolerance, bellicosity, and the cult of force. In Reykjavik, as has been mentioned before, he went along with the idea of nuclear disarmament, but barely more than a month later in Washington he has exceeded the treaty limiting the strategic arms race. For what purpose? To further build up the positions of strength and to implement superarmament, which, if you believe his administration's strange logic, can lead to disarmament. And the notorious SDI? Another quest -- now in space -- for U.S. superiority, another example of force and violence against other participants in international life, above all another nuclear power.

Washington is forever citing these far from biblical motifs. Americans both chuckle and shudder when the ayatollah curses their country as the refuge of the "Great Satan." Is that any different from the "evil empire," which is our country as seen by the President? Is it any better than his calls -- which have resumed since Reykjavik -- for an anticommunist crusade?! They smack of a fanaticism that is unusual for a country of pragmatists.

In the course of the developing scandal over the secret -- even from Congress -- deliveries of U.S. weapons to Iran and the secret -- also from Congress -- aid to the Nicaraguan "contras," the President's prestige and popularity, which only recently were at a record height, have declined abruptly. Political America, having forgotten all else, is feverishly settling domestic scores. Sometimes it seems that the ancient rule would be entirely applicable in Reagan's case: Don't hit a man when he's down. But, on the other hand, isn't it time to recall once again his statement about words meaning much less than actions?

The administration, which generally has a rare ability to manipulate U.S. public opinion (remember the seizure of Grenada in October 1983, backed by the vast majority of the chauvinistically indoctrinated population), is now being judged by its actions. By its actions, disbelieving denials. According to one poll, more than 50 percent of Americans believe that the administration speaks the truth only "in some cases." Only one percent stated that what comes out of Washington is "always" the truth.

This is how those who, when confronting the outside world, maintain an expression of infallibility on their faces and didactic ardor in their speeches, are seen by their own people. [paragraph continues]

But in the exposures currently rocking Washington one scarcely ever hears mention of the underlying cause of the scandal of the decade -- the Reaganites' fanatical anticommunism which dictated their conduct at both ends of the secret operation -- in Iran and in Nicaragua.

In Soviet foreign policy practice Marxist-Leninist teaching looks far more tolerant of others than the "Judeo-Christian ethic" as interpreted by and in the actions of such a "theologian" as the current U.S. President. After all, the differences between socialism and capitalism are fundamental. Their roots are to be found in the different ownership systems and their uppermost branches extend into different social mentalities, into the ways of life. The areas of ideological incompatibility are very extensive.

But by treating the survival of mankind in the nuclear era as the paramount task we are learning to understand our fellow men no matter how much their views and beliefs might differ from ours. We would like to see the living human face behind the enemy stereotype. The same inclination, albeit not always conscious, is felt by many Americans, as the writer of these lines once again saw for himself during the Mississippi "peace cruise" in the summer. But the people in the present Washington Administration want to leave intact -- and the more terrifying the better -- the image of the enemy and conceal and hide away from their compatriots the very different, unfamiliar, but real, true, and peaceful face of Soviet people.

Figuratively speaking, we want to humanize Americans whereas the Washington hawks want to dehumanize us, turn us into faceless beings without will and destiny, into bogeymen, into puppets of so-called "Soviet totalitarianism." Anything goes, from official White House homilies to movie exploits by Hollywood Rambos, for whom there are no venerable, age-old moral constraints, no conscience, no shame when it comes to combating communists, who are portrayed as subhuman.

They are hostile to everything that hinders the preservation of the image of the enemy. So the process of the democratization of Soviet society, openness, and frank and highly critical discussion of our problems makes them nervous. When we fling open our doors and sweep out the rubbish, rather than conceal it, this apparently frightens the U.S. advocates of an "open society." They like it better when the doors are shut -- it is easier to point an accusing finger at those doors. Advocates of contacts are embarrassed by television linkups, "roundtables," and other modes of conversation and encounters between Soviet people and Americans. In fact, this is also at odds with the image of the morose misanthropes behind the "Iron Curtain." What if ordinary Americans were to take the words about peace and about wanting to have good relations with America at face value! There have been endless warnings from the vigilant tutors in Washington about the danger of "idealistic" notions about Soviet society.

These warnings are directed primarily at the antiwar movement among whom there has been a response to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, in particular such persuasive and concrete ones as the unilateral moratorium in nuclear explosions. Polls have shown that most Americans supported the idea of their country's endorsing the moratorium. But their opinion went unheeded by the very people who are fond of claiming that in America, in contrast to the Soviet Union, public opinion is a weighty factor, one that is binding on the government. The opinion of the majority went unnoticed four years ago when it advocated a nuclear arms freeze. There is no escaping the conclusions that Washington listens to Americans' opinions only when they join the government in demonstrating chauvinist feelings (the April bombing of Libya or, again, Grenada), but goes blind and deaf if the people display more common sense than their political leaders.

For the sake of the overriding interests of humanity the Soviet Union does not turn the very real and highly significant ideological incompatibility into a barrier to the solution of international problems. Washington, on the other hand, exacerbates and exaggerates this incompatibility, making its elimination, on its own terms, of course, a kind of essential prerequisite for the achievement of accords. It is in this context that the U.S. leaders are more and more obstinately raising the question of human rights.

Here is what the U.S. President says: "In the course of our task with the Soviet Union we have discarded the hackneyed old doctrine that relations between our countries do not depend on the conduct of the Russians worldwide or on the way the Soviet authorities treat their own peoples at home. We have said that more respect for human rights in the Soviet Union is the fundamental condition of genuine peace between us and that talks on arms questions which lead to the reduction of our arsenals but have no effect at all on the reasons why these arsenals were built up in the first place have little chance of lasting success."

How is one supposed to take this declaration, which has been repeated again and again in U.S. officials' utterances? Apparently it means that Soviet society has to change not in accordance with Soviet people's wishes and needs, but at the prompting and bidding of people on the other side of the Atlantic. Not in accordance with our ideas, ideas accepted in the world community, and documents on human rights, but according to the ideas of the Reagan administration. Apparently it is easier for Washington to see where we should be going and how we should proceed. Otherwise there is little change of "lasting peace" and a "reduction in arsenals." Otherwise mankind will forfeit the right to peace.

What is this -- a whole program of U.S. interference in Soviet internal affairs or another "linkage," of which there have been so many in the history of Soviet-American arms control talks? Or, rather, another excuse for wrecking the talks and blaming Russia because it is refusing to change in the way America wants?

The Soviet Union is in favor of human rights, it is in favor of respect for international commitments on this score and, moreover, of a constructive new discussion of this topic, as is evidenced by the Soviet proposal on convening in Moscow a representative conference of the all-European conference states to discuss the whole range of humanitarian matters. But the Soviet Union is not trying to corner the market in the interpretation and implementation of human rights. It does not believe that anyone has a monopoly, in particular the product of the Californian nouveaux riche who in his own country has been nicknamed Robin Hood "in reverse," that is, robbing the poor to make the rich richer.

Here is the latest news from the U.S. NBC television network for the attention, as it were, of President Reagan: "Joe Green is a plumber with a regular wage. This year he has earned more than $20,000. But his wife and four children do not have a roof over their heads in New York. This has been the case for the last 2 years... In New York at the moment there are 4,500 homeless families and more than 10,000 homeless waifs... It is hard to find an apartment although there are many apartment buildings. Old apartment buildings are being knocked down and expensive 'cooperative apartments' put up in their place, intended for sale. In the first half of the eighties federal appropriations for subsidized housing were cut by 60 percent. Knowing the reasons does not relieve the suffering."

In all probability Joe Green would ask Ronald Reagan, if he could, about the cuts in federal appropriations, and about human rights. The President could brush him aside: Capitalist private enterprise ensures freedom only insofar as an American is successful -- and let the failure weep and spend the night with his wife and four children outside in the open. For our part, we could easily argue with this interpretation of human rights and say that unlike America we emphasize socialist collectivism, not bourgeois individualism. Because our system implies responsibility for the fate of all members of society, in a sense it has a harder task. More is expected of it than of the American, capitalist system, in which the President, since he is busy telling everyone abroad what to do, can relinquish responsibility for the fate of hapless people in his own country.

This is just one argument about the nature of socialism and capitalism, collectivism and individualism.

In conclusion I must say that U.S. individualism, when you consider its foreign policy manifestations, stands out even in the capitalist world, and in the international arena as a whole. It is a peculiar imperial egocentrism which sets itself up in arrogant opposition to the world community.

Here is an example, also quite recent. The other day the UN General Assembly proclaimed a world decade of cultural development under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO. Some 146 states voted for it, one voted against: against the decade, against culture, against the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO. Is it difficult to guess who? Look back at the other votes -- on very important questions connected with curbing the arms race and preventing the militarization of space. More often than not the U.S. representatives have either been in a small minority or completely alone, abandoned even by their most faithful allies who refuse to automatically follow the course or whims of the senior partner.

Totally alone -- defying the opinion of the world community and ultimately disregarding the interests of the American people, because these interests cannot be met without collaboration with other countries and peoples.

CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS TO PRC SAID HALTED

OW250735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 25 KYODO -- Radio stations operated by the Soviet Union in an attempt to stir discontent in China have gone off the air, according to sources here. The sources speculate that Moscow has halted the broadcasts as another move in its effort to improve relations with Beijing.

The so-called August First Radio and Red Flag Radio, both based in Soviet Siberia, have not been heard for a month, the sources said.

August First Radio, which is named after the date the People's Liberation Army was founded in China, began broadcasting in March 1979, shortly after Chinese forces pushed across the Vietnamese border to "punish" Vietnam for its invasion of Kampuchea.

The station purported to speak for disgruntled elements within the Chinese Armed Forces and was regarded as a Soviet effort to undermine the policies of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, according to the sources. Its sharpest attacks were directed against China's relations with the United States and Japan, they said.

Red Flag Radio, which started broadcasting in 1971, attacked Maoism during the Cultural Revolution and later claimed to represent dissatisfaction in China with Deng Xiaoping's reform policies after Deng was rehabilitated, the sources said.

TRADE, INDUSTRY EXHIBITION ENDS IN BEIJING

LD282101 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 28 TASS -- The Soviet commercial and industrial exhibition closed at the Beijing International Exhibition Centre today. This was the biggest Soviet exposition in China in the past 30 odd years. It attracted a great number of visitors. The exhibition showed the Soviet Union's present economic, scientific and technological potential. Various technical seminars were held during the exhibition's work. Conversations with specialists from various Chinese organisations and companies were held. Talks were conducted on cooperation in various spheres. A number of contracts was signed. The exhibition was visited by Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang, other officials.

CONTRACT FOR 10 POWER UNITS SIGNED WITH PRC

PM281706 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Dec 86 p 3

[A. Zaytsev report: "For China's Power Industry Workers"]

[Excerpt] A contract for deliveries of Soviet power industry equipment to China was signed in Beijing.

"This is our largest export deal with the PRC in the last few years," V. Filimonov, deputy chairman of the "Energomasheksport" All-Union Association, stressed. "It was concluded in line with the long-term Soviet-Chinese intergovernmental agreement for 1986-1990 and constitutes an important landmark in its implementation and in the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between the two countries."

The contract provides for the delivery of 10 power units with a total capacity of 2.1 million kilowatts. They are meant for four thermoelectric power stations currently being reconstructed and expanded in China. The basis equipment will be manufactured by leading Soviet enterprises in power machine building: Boilers by Taganrog's "Krasnyy Kotelshchik," turbines by the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod," generators by "Elektrosila," and the transformers will be made in Zaporozhye. [passage omitted]

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON NEW PRC BANKRUPTCY LAW

PM241004 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Dec 86 p 9

[S. Merinov article: "The State Shows the 'Yellow Card'"]

[Text] The first bankruptcy in the entire history of the PRC was registered on 3 August 1986. A Shenyang factory went bankrupt -- a collective enterprise with 72 employees, assets worth 302,000 yuan, and debts of 503,000 yuan accumulated over 10 years.

The routine session of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee which ended in Beijing on 2 December adopted the "PRC Law on Bankruptcy of State Enterprises." For the time being it will operate experimentally, and will come into force after 3 months of implementation of the "PRC Law on Industrial Enterprises Under the Ownership of the Whole People."

This is what the BEIJING REVIEW WEEKLY wrote in connection with the drawing up of the bankruptcy law: "Formerly the Chinese believed that 'bankruptcy is a capitalist phenomenon incompatible with socialism'...Although nobody in China denied that certain enterprises have for a long time been experiencing serious difficulties and are even unable to pay their debts, it was traditionally believed that a socialist enterprise cannot be allowed to declare bankruptcy, even if it is in a hopeless condition."

According to the Chinese press, in 1985 the government spent 48 billion yuan, or 20 percent of the annual revenue, on covering domestic deficits. True, it is acknowledged that the greater part of these subsidies are "absolutely necessary," being associated with an imperfrect pricing system and other factors not dependent on the enterprises' own activity. This important feature was also taken into account: The bankruptcy law was preceded by a widening of enterprises' rights in the sphere of production and economic planning, output sales, and pricing, and by the introduction of a system of labor contracts -- that is, enterprises are guaranteed a certain degree of autonomy. However, those who regard the bankruptcy law as premature or unnecessary say that economic conditions have not yet been created for the enterprises' directors such that they can be required to bear full responsibility for the results of economic activity. For instance, the aforementioned law on enterprises under the ownership of the whole people has not yet been adopted.

The prevailing viewpoint is this: "The bankruptcy law helps to eradicate the habit of feeding from the state's great pot, promotes the development of competition, ensures the legitimate rights of creditors and debtors, makes enterprises improve their economic activity, increases their entrepreneurial spirit and economic efficiency, and turns them into really autonomous socialist commercial producers responsible for their own profits and losses."

Chen Shuyan, former employee of the bankrupt Shenyang factory, says: "I am over 50. I am an unskilled worker, and I have no certainty of finding a new job. In which case the rest of my life will be difficult."

Zhou Guiying, director of a foundry, who also received notification of forthcoming bankruptcy but managed to sharply improve economic indicators afterward, said this: "We all -- the leadership and the workers -- now realize that if our plants go bankrupt we will lose our jobs and be forced to live on allowances. This will make us care about the future of our enterprises."

Six enterprises in four Chinese cities were given a year's notice of forthcoming bankruptcy. Only one went bankrupt: The other five managed to rectify the situation. In the opinion of the editors of the BEIJING REVIEW, "this gives weight to the claim that the bankruptcy law will be more of a surgical scalpel than a lethal weapon for the ailing enterprises." Liu Ruilong, member of the NPC Standing Committee, expressed roughly the same idea, resorting to soccer terminology and calling this law a "yellow card" [warning given before a player is sent off] which will be shown to enterprises which are working badly.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PRC'S ZHU DE

LD222322 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- A festive meeting of the Soviet public was devoted to the 100th birth anniversary of Marshal Zhu De (1886-1976), the prominent statesman of the People's Republic of China. It was held in Moscow today.

Yevgeniy Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, and other speakers pointed to the great contribution by Marshal Zhu De, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, to the victory of the anti-Japanese struggle of the Chinese people and the people's Revolution, to socialist construction in China. It was noted that Zhu De won prestige and respect of his comrades-in-arms both by his military talent and high human qualities: honesty, straightforwardness and adherence to principles.

It was noted at the meeting that ZHU De had been a great friend of the Soviet Union, called for preserving and strengthening Soviet-Chinese relations. His speech at the 20th CPSU Congress where he led the Chinese delegation, was key-noted for the spirit of belief in the vanguard role of the communist movement and respect for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet peple know and revere Zhu De as a prominent military leader and staunch fighter for national and social liberation of the Chinese people. He devoted his life to the cause of the Chinese revolution and socialist construction.

The meeting was attended by Li Zewang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the USSR.

TASS NOTES REELECTION OF DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

LD290921 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was re-elected president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of its Supreme People's Assembly, which opened here today.

LIGHT INDUSTRY OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION WITH DPRK

PM290955 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview with A. Adomaytis, USSR deputy minister of light industry, by correspondent A. Zaytsev under the rubric "Facets of Integration": "Pooling Resources"]

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the production of light industrial goods during 1987-1990 and the period through the year 2000 has been signed in Moscow between the USSR and the DPRK. Our correspondent asked A. Adomaytis, USSR deputy minister of light industry, to comment on that fact.

[Adomaytis] In brief, the essence of the agreement is that the Soviet side pledges to supply DPRK enterprises with raw materials, semimanufactured goods, and subassemblies necessary for the production of sewn goods. And the Korean side pledges to use them to produce finished goods, which will then be sold in the USSR.

[Zaytsev] This year it has already been possible to see in ready-made clothes stores in Vladivostok, Irkutsk, Ufa, Kazan, and other RSFSR cities men's woolen suits and pants and women's silk dresses manufactured in the DPRK from Soviet raw materials...

[Adomaytis] Right. Those deliveries were made under a protocol concluded at the end of last year and were a kind of test of a new form of economic cooperation. Both in our opinion and from our Korean partners' viewpoint, it proved successful. Having examined the experience accumulated during the year, we decided to develop that cooperation and draw up an agreement. It has considerably expanded the range and volumes of products manufactured under shared production. Some 19 Soviet enterprises participate in supplying raw materials, which will go to 6 sewn goods factories in the DPRK. Their products will go toward paying off Soviet credits to the DPRK.

With a view to strengthening the material and technical base of DPRK enterprises, the Soviet Union will supply them with the necessary machinery and equipment, send specialists to provide practical assistance and technical consultation, and receive Korean specialists and workers for training.

The agreement also provides for the delivery of complete Soviet equipment for two textile combines, each with a capacity of 100,000 spinning spindles, which will be constructed in the DPRK with the USSR's technical assistance. It is proposed that one of them will be created as a joint enterprise of the two countries.

[Zaytsev] What are the other advantages of such collaboration for each side?

[Adomaytis] Without additional labor expenditure we obtain finished products, making up for a certain shortage of these. Available raw material resources, which a number of our enterprises have insufficient manpower to utilize, are brought into play. In the DPRK, as we know, the situation is different. The expansion and modernization there of light-industry enterprises must promote the fuller utilization of labor reserves, the development of industry, and the growth of the working class -- which is, of course, of great socioeconomic significance.

[Zaytsev] What is the potential for this kind of cooperation in the light-industry sphere with the other socialist countries?

[Adomaytis] We consider the development of shared production with a number of countries a great reserve for improving our sector's foreign economic activity, and we intend to make active use of it. Several groups of our specialists were sent recently to Vietnamese footwear and sewn goods enterprises to arrange such production, and the first contracts have been signed for the manufacture of products in the SRV from Soviet raw materials. The conclusion of an agreement analogous to that signed with the DPRK is possible in the long term with Cuba and Mongolia.

NAKASONE CITED ON 'ILLEGAL TERRITORIAL CLAIMS'

PM151705 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 December in its First Edition carried on page 6 under the headline "Captive of the Old Thinking" a 900-word article by its own correspondent Yu. Vdovin, datelined Tokyo, December.

Vdovin begins with a brief description of the Japanese Government's parliamentary difficulties, sums up Prime Minister Nakasone's actions while in office, cites several excerpts from his speeches and statements, and goes on:

"It is said in the prime minister's entourage that he preceives the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union as his main task during the last year in that office. This can only be welcomed. But these good wished by the prime minister are in no way backed by reports that Nakasone cannot imagine good-neighborly and friendly relations with our country unless illegal territorial claims against the USSR are satisfied."

FISHING COMPENSATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH JAPAN

LD261650 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- All the claims between Soviet and Japanese fishermen in the course of fishing operations off the Japanese coast to the year 1986 have been settled on a mutually acceptable basis. A protocol fixing compensation sums was signed here today upon the end of the third joint meeting of a Japanese and a Soviet commission. Soviet-Japanese relations in fishing, one of the better developed sphere of bilateral economic cooperation, keep growing in various ways. Prospects for joint ventures are being discussed at present.

IZVESTIYA RECALLS SENDING OF TROOPS TO DRA

PM261910 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "International Commentary": "Loyalty to International Duty"]

[Text] This year has been marked by positive changes on Afghan soil. The military-political situation in the country has stabilized. The combat capability of the DRA Armed Forces has increased, as shown by the operations to eliminate large counterrevolutionary strongpoints in Khowst District, Paktia Province and in Herat Province. But the main battle under way in Afghanistan today is not taking place on the battlefield; it is the battle for the hearts and minds of Afghans, who realize that the progress of the national-democratic revolution is being accomplished in the people's interests.

Prospects for the PDPA's proclaimed course of national reconciliation are also emerging. For the first time ever in the country, there have been elections to local organs of power and prominent politicians who do not belong to the ruling party have been included in the government. The DRA leadership is prepared to travel further along the road of national reconciliation, up to and including the creation of a government of national unity and could also include representatives of the political forces that have temporarily found themselves outside Afghanistan.

The PDPA's authority has increased; its style and methods of activity are improving. The country's economy has strengthened. Afghan working people have now exceeded the main prerevolutionary indicators and are successfully implementing the 5-year plan. However, those who are not suited by the achievement of peace and harmony on Afghan soil and the establishment of good-neighborly relations between the DRA and neighboring countries are still attempting to impede Afghans' plans for construction and peaceful labor.

Western propaganda conceals the truth about events surrounding Afghanistan behind a thick screen of lies and slander. The truth is that the undeclared war against the young republic was begun long before our country responded to the Afghan Government's request and the limited Soviet troop contingent was introduced onto DRA territory.

Just 2 months after the victory of the April national-democratic revolution, a NATO command conference held in the United States decided to give extensive support to the Afghan counterrevolutionary formations. Under the leadership of a special group of CIA agents, a network of camps was deployed along the Afghan-Pakistani border, and by the end of 1979 around 100,000 bandits had been trained at them.

They began to perpetrate terrorist and sabotage actions on DRA territory on a large scale. An airborne landing operation in which counterrevolutionary forces transferred from Pakistan were to capture all major Afghan cities was planned for the start of 1980.

The USSR did not leave the Afghan people in the lurch in this critical situation; the help that the DRA had repeatedly requested from the Soviet Union during 1979 arrived in time. Factors that were considered here were the real danger of Afghanistan losing its independence and the threat to the security of our country's southern borders.

Both before December 1979 and later, the USSR and the DRA persistently called and continue to call on the United States, Pakistan, and the other Western countries to end their interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. [paragraph continues]

However, Washington, while hypocritically lamenting the Afghan people's sufferings, is doing its utmost to prolong those sufferings and to impede the process of a political settlement surrounding Afghanistan.

Recently, desiring to expedite a political settlement and to give it yet another fillip, the Soviet leadership decided to withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan, and these have now returned home. In taking this step, the Soviet Union proceeded from the assumption that those who are organizing and implementing the armed intervention against the DRA would correctly understand and properly evaluate it. The response to it should be the curtailment of external interference in Democratic Afghanistan's internal affairs.

So far there have been no steps in response from the Western countries. They clearly forget that the Soviet Union will not leave its neighbor in the lurch if the intervention against the DRA is continued. Our solidarity with the Afghan people is immutable.

DRA'S NAJIB ADDRESSES ARMY YOUTH CONFERENCE

PM281712 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "All-Army Conference"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Dec -- The second all-Army conference of primary organization secretaries of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] has opened here. It will discuss tasks concerning the further improvement of work on the ideological and political education of personnel and the enhancement of the Afghan Army's combat ability and combat readiness.

Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, addressed the participants. With the Soviet Union's fraternal help, he said, our Army's servicemen are confidently defending the gains of the April Revolution. Noting the heroism and valor displayed by young people in the Army in battles against the motherland's enemies, the PDPA Central Committee decided to award the Honorary Red Banner to the DYOA Army organization.

Major tasks face the youth organizations in the Army under contemporary conditions. These tasks are being implemented under conditions of undeclared war by the forces of imperialism and reaction against Democratic Afghanistan. The PDPA is taking measures to enhance the combat ability of the DRA Armed Forces. Today the Army has firmly taken the initiative in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The main task of young people in the Army is to raise the combat and political training of unit and subunit personnel to a level which would make it possible to be totally independent in performing combat tasks in destroying the counterrevolution and reliably defending the motherland.

The PDPA and the DRA Government have been and are advocating political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. They sense in this the support of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. During my recent visit to Moscow, I was convinced once again that our opinions on this problem coincide fully. We have made considerable efforts to normalize the situation. In line with the agreed position, these efforts will be built up in the future.

The conference was addressed by Major General M. Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of defense, and Maj Gen (Z. Ziyarmal), chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate.

DUSHMAN SAYS U.S. 'CONTROLLING' REBEL TRAINING

PM291019 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA on 18 December 1986 in its Morning Edition carries on pages 1 and 4 a 600-word report by D. Meshchaninov under the heading "Evidence of Captured Dushman." Arrested by the DRA state security organs, dushman (Sher Afzal) says that it is "in Pakistan that the CIA -- in close contact with the Pakistani special services and counterrevolutionary leaders in Pakistan -- recruits and trains a large proportion of its agents to be sent into Afghanistan." Asked how he himself became a counterrevolutionary, he explains that, the Dushmans being "in extreme need of literate people," they forced him to cooperate by "seizing his father and promising that they would kill him if he, (Afzal), did not agree to join them." Giving details of the special training courses for counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan, he says that one point constantly reiterated to the trainees was the "need to seek out 'valuable people' in DRA party and state institutions in order to find out about the government's plans and, at the same time, to move their own agents into crucial positions." One thing of which (Sher Afzal) is sure is that the Americans "are completely responsible for organizing and controlling the training of the mercenaries waging the bloody war against Afghanistan."

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN ENVOY

LD271227 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has received today India's Ambassador to the USSR Triloki Nath Kaul.

The conversation covered issues pertaining to the implementation of the agreements reached in the course of the official friendly visit to India in November this year of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was pointed out that the talks held in Delhi between the leaders of the USSR and India, the joint documents signed during the visit lay a good groundwork for a further development and perfection of the whole complex of Soviet-Indian relations, taking cooperation between the two countries to a qualitatively higher level.

Both sides stressed that the "Declaration on Principles for a Nuclear Weapon-Free and Non-Violent World" signed in Delhi has become an important positive factor in the system of present-day international relations, has been a weighty contribution to forming new political thinking in this nuclear-space age.

Triloki Nath Kaul spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives directed at strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the whole world, the USSR's constructive stand on the question of a ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Eduard Shevardnadze highly evaluated India's peaceable policy, her consistent statements against the arms race, for a peaceful settlement of international problems.

Both sides have reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and India will carry on efforts directed at improving the situation in Asia and the world as a whole, lessening the threat of war and ensuring the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding characteristic of the Soviet-Indian relations.

VANUATU RESPONSE ON FISHING AGREEMENT LAUDED

PM231325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[K. Mitin article: "Rebuff Given"]

[Text] As is known, a draft fishing agreement between the USSR and Vanuatu, a small state in the South Pacific, was initialed 11 December.

Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden found it possible to declare in this connection that "the new agreement...will lead to the Soviet Union's penetration of the South Pacific and even...could undermine Vanuatu's political base." Hayden also telephoned the Vanuatuan capital and tried to intimidate Vanuatuan Foreign Minister Sela Molisa with the "red danger."

According to a UPI report from Canberra, Vanuatuan Prime Minister Walter Lini gave a worthy rebuff to the Australian minister's fabrications. He described Hayden's revelations as "naive and patronizing" and resolutely rejected the fabrication about the "undermining" of Vanuatu's political stability as a result of concluding the agreement with the Soviet Union. Lini called Hayden's statement a manifestation of "paranoia" equivalent to statements about the "Russian threat." Being a nonaligned and nuclear-free state, Lini said, Vanuatu will not allow foreign powers to use its territory for military purposes.

AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION VIEWS ON S. PACIFIC HIT

PM241459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[O. Skalkin "Rejoinder": "Peacock Takes Umbrage"]

[Text] If one is to judge by the statements of Andrew Peacock, who is in charge of foreign affairs in the shadow cabinet of the Australian Liberal Party, the foreign policy platform of the main force in the country's parliamentary opposition today, as in the old days, is held up by two rotten supports. Blind emulation of the United States, which was responsible for involving the country in the U.S. adventure in Indochina with grievous consequences for Australia and the Liberals themselves. The other element which has become ingrained is its anti-Soviet rhetoric which employs the most unworthy methods and is nearly always filled with unpardonable falsification.

The latest target of Peacock's statements is Soviet policy in the Pacific Ocean and the USSR's cooperation with countries in this part of the world. The aim of these insinuations is perfectly transparent. This cooperation is not to the liking of Peacock and others like him.

Several months ago, at parliamentary debates on the draft law on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, the Liberals and their foreign policy representative refused point-blank, for example, to support the Rarotonga Treaty, with which the peoples of the Pacific link their hopes of a peaceful future. At Washington's prompting, they "exposed" the Soviet threat in the Pacific and are now doing their utmost to inflate this ill-intentioned myth. The Americans do not like the fact that small Pacific countries now have the opportunity to develop economic ties with the Soviet Union on a fair basis and more effectively defend their national interests. So Peacock and other conservatives are making a lot of noise about "Moscow's intrigues."

The spokesman for the opposition glibly claimed in parliament, for example, that with the aid of fishing agreements the Soviet Union is trying "to buy itself the opportunity to penetrate the South Pacific." "The Soviet Union's ultimate aim is to destabilize peace in our region," he said casually a few minutes later. Proof? There is none, of course. And the shadow minister is confusing the issue.

In particular, he has crudely distorted both the spirit and the meaning of M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech, which sets out Soviet policy in the Asia-Pacific region. The policy speech by the Soviet leader, which has met with a good response, including in the capitals of South Pacific countries, discussed jointly building new, just relations in Asia and the Pacific Ocean and outlined ways of achieving this aim.

Peacock has no idea of how timely and important honest, just economic relations, including in the fishing sphere, are to the region's young developing states which have been robbed for centuries and are still being exploited today by imperialist benefactors. In many cases, fishing is an extremely important -- if not the only -- source of foreign currency for countries dependent on importing essentials, and their hopes of strengthening their independence are connected with it.

But Mr. Peacock drones on and on, regardless of everything.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PRK

PM291003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Economic Ties Developing"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Dec -- A routine session of the Soviet-Cambodian intergovernmental commission on trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties has been held here. It discussed questions relating to the further development of Soviet-Cambodian economic ties. In particular, it examined progress in the fulfillment of the program of cooperation in the sphere of natural rubber production in the PRK and summed up the fulfillment of pledges on deliveries of goods. A protocol was signed on further improving the efficiency of the operation of facilities constructed in the PRK with Soviet technical assistance. Also, a program of scientific and technical cooperation between Soviet and Cambodian organizations in 1986-1990 was approved and a corresponding agreement was signed.

A protocol was signed at the end of the session which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation was headed by USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman V.K. Gusev and the Cambodian delegation by PRK Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Chea Soth.

V.K. Gusev was received by Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

GROMYKO, SFRY ENVOY HOLD 'FRIENDLY' TALK

PM241803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

["Conversation With SFRY Ambassador" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 24 December received Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR. They met in the Kremlin at the latter's request, and had a friendly talk.

M. Veres reported that profound satisfaction was expressed at an LCY Central Committee Presidium session with the exhaustive exchange of opinions which took place recently in Moscow between an LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The results of the talks, in the opinion of the Yugoslav leadership, make an important contribution to the development of friendly relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR. The LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke in favor of continuing the top-level dialogue.

A.A. Gromyko noted the important significance of Soviet-Yugoslav talks for deepening mutual trust and confidence between the two parties and states and for the further steady development of Soviet-Yugoslav ties in all spheres.

The sides spoke highly of the constructive and stable nature of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and drew attention to the urgent need for immediate actions by all states toward achieving universal disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this connection the historic significance of the Soviet Government statement of 18 December 1986 was pointed out.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union will continue the struggle to implement the program for phased elimination by the end of the century of all nuclear weapons and other mass destruction systems, as set forward in the 15 January 1986 statement of M.S. Gorbachev and in proposals put forward at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MSZMP'S LAZAR

Marjai Meets With Antonov

LD201816 Budapest MTI in English 1615 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, December 20 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Alexey Antonov of the Soviet Union, vice-chairmen of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, held talks in Moscow on Saturday. Including experts of their parties, they discussed issues on the development of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation, paying special attention to questions to be discussed during the forthcoming talks of Prime Ministers Gyorgy Lazar and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The parties discussed current issues and targets of bilateral cooperation and questions related to the Budapest session of the committee to be held in January 1987.

After concluding his talks, Jozsef Marjai left for home.

Ryzhkov, Lazar Hold Talks

PM241823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Hungarian Talks" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec -- Talks were held in the Kremlin 23 December between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.K. Antonov and V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for foreign economic links; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and B.I. Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to the HPR.

On the Hungarian side -- F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; L. Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the HPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the HPR National Planning Office; J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the HPR Council of Ministers; and S. Rajnai, HPR ambassador in the USSR.

N.I. Ryzhkov and G. Lazar exchanged information on the economic and sociopolitical development of both countries, and on the steps taken in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress on improving management of the national economy, raising the efficiency of the economy, and speeding up scientific and technological progress.

During the course of the negotiations the main attention was given to issues relating to further deepening of the many-sided cooperation between the USSR and HPR in the next few years and in the long term. It was pointed out with satisfaction that Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing steadily and dynamically on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and that full unity exists in the USSR's and HPR's conduct of the principled course towards further strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between them in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The heads of government pointed out the particular significance of the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member countries in Moscow this year in terms of further perfecting cooperation between the socialist countries and more fully revealing the constructive potential of socialism, in the cause of the struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

Stress was laid on the determinant significance of M.S. Gorbachev's and J. Kadar's meeting and coversations and the accords reached at them for further improving and raising the efficacity of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in all fields, and for conveying them to a qualitatively new level.

The heads of government gave special attention to an examination of specific measures for implementation of the accords, reached at the summit level, in the field of the commercial, economic, scientific, and technical relations of the two countries. Positive appraisal was made of the work carried out to develop Soviet-Hungarian trade, as a result of which it is envisaged that the volumes of two-way deliveries defined by the long-term agreement between the USSR and HPR for 1986-90 will be exceeded, natural gas deliveries from the USSR to the HPR will be ensured on a long-term basis, and work will be stepped up in the framework of the most progressive forms of economic cooperation.

It was deemed important to speed up the implementation of measures to deepened scientific-technological and production cooperation between the two countries, primarily in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Member-Countries' Scientific-Technical Progress to the Year 2000, the activation of cooperation in modernization, and the greater use of production capabilities and economy of resources.

With the aim of determining the most important tasks and ways of developing cooperation in the long term, an accord has been reached on elaborating in 1987 concepts of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the HPR for 15 to 20 years, linked with the coordinated concept of the division of labor within the community that is being prepared on a multilateral basis.

Emphasis was placed on the need for a more active application in practice of such forms of production coordination as the establishment of direct ties between enterprises, economic, and scientific research institutions, and the creation of joint enterprises, international associations, and organizations. The Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental agreements signed in accordance with the decisions of the 42d CEMA session in November this year on these questions create favorable conditions for this. In the view of the two sides, the spreading of progressive forms of economic and scientific-technical coopertion will promote not only a deepening of socialist economic integration, but also a broad exchange of experience; it will permit direct ties between labor collectives and the working people of the fraternal countries to move to a more stable and long-term basis.

Confidence was expressed that the all-round improvement and enrichment of economic interaction between USSR and the HPR will assist in the successful solution to the tasks of accelerating the socioeconomic development of both countries and in raising the well-being of their peoples.

During an exchange of views on topical international issues, the sides stressed that in the conditions of tension being maintained in the world, caused by the desire of the United States and their allies to achieve military-strategic superiority, it is necessary to urgently continue to build up the joint efforts of the countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces directed toward stopping the dangerous arms race, ridding mankind of the nuclear threat, and creating a universal system of international security. These aims are served by the large-scale initiatives of the Soviet Union on the elimination of arsenals of nuclear weapons and against the creation of strike space weapons. Both sides pointed out the importance of continuing the struggle to stop nuclear testing and of giving it new impetus. In this connection G. Lazar stated full support for the constructive stance of the USSR as laid out in the Soviet Government statement of 18 December this year.

The heads of government advocated the continuation of the all-European process, a reduction of the level of military confrontation, and an improvement of the political climate on the European continent. The realization of the proposals of the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states for a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe world be a major step in this direction.

The negotiations were conducted in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, and confirmed the unity of views on the issues discussed.

G. Lazar invited N. I. Ryzhkov to pay an official friendly visit to the HPR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Zaykov, Havasi Hold Talks

LD231543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today with Comrade Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. During the conversation, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on matters relating to party management of the national economy and strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries.

Ryzhkov Luncheon Speech

PM241825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

["Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's Speech" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, I cordially welcome Comrade Lazar and Comrade Havasi, and all the Hungarian friends here present. We are pleased with this new meeting.

The responsibility and scope of the tasks posed by the congresses of our fraternal parties also require new approaches in solving questions of cooperation betweeen the Soviet union and the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] and in raising its role in the socioeconomic development of both countries. It was to these important goals that we devoted today's talks, which passed in businesslike atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding and comradeship. The talks proved, we note with great pleasure, that complete unity is characteristic in Soviet-Hungarian relations, with both countries and parties carrying out the principled policy of further strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between them, in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary, and of the whole socialist community.

By following the policies of our party Central Committees, the accords reached during the meetings and conversations between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and J. Kadar and as a result of the talks held, we will make new and significant step toward expanding our economic and scientific-technical relations, increasing their effectiveness, and providing the necessary groundwork for the future.

One must say that both sides, their ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations have carried out important preparatory work in joint efforts toward the task of effectively utilizing the industrial and scientific potential of the USSR and the HPR, and widely introducing new progressive forms into our cooperation. This work must yield tangible results.

Our joint task is, without delay, to set about implementing the moves outlined in total accordance with the agreements reached, and with those goals set out in the Integrated Program for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries to the Year 2000.

One may say with complete confidence that there is a great future for such progressive forms of cooperation as the deepening of coordination and specialization, the establishment of direct links between enterprises, associations and organizations, and the creation of joint enterprises, international associations, and organizations. And although it plays an enormous role, what is important here is not the economic aspect but the political side of things too, because favorable opportunities are being created for broader joint activity and contact between the labor collectives of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

Life itself and the contemporary stage of the scientific and technical revolution dictate that the process of socialist economic integration of the fraternal countries should be deepened and accelerated. The very important significance of this factor in securing all-round progress of the socialist community was pointed out at the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member countries which took place in Moscow in November of this year, the results of which are of exceptionally great importance for the development prospects of the entire community and of every fraternal country, and for raising the level of their cooperation in all spheres.

In elaborating and implementing plans of peaceful construction, the socialist countries cannot fail to take into account the international situation, which remains complex and contradictory. The modern world contains simultaneously both the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the mighty peaceful potential of detente and cooperation between peoples. The socialist countries are doing everything possible to strengthen this potential even further and to halt the arms race, which is being used by imperialism's aggressive circles, the United States first and foremost, in the dangerous chimera of gaining supremacy in space and on earth. The United States' refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts, which the Soviet Government once again appealed to it to do in its statement of 18 December, is also evidence of this. However, no matter how much they would like to, the United States and its NATO allies are unable to belittle the significance of the large-scale Soviet proposals for radical reductions and the elimination of nuclear arms, which have inspired wide circles of the world public.

In these conditions, the unity of the socialist community countries, their coordinated actions, and the acceleration of joint efforts in the struggle for peace are of increasing importance. The implementation of the Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Pact states would be a major step in strengthening European and international security, and the HPR plays an active role in advancing this. The implementation of this initiative, just like the implementation of other constructive proposals from the fraternal countries, would promote the curbing of the arms race and the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Permit me to wish you, esteemed Comrade Lazar, all the Hungarian comrades present here, and the fraternal Hungarian peoples, great success in socialist construction and in resolving the important tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress, and also peace and prosperity in the approaching new year.

May the inviolable friendship between our countries and peoples strengthen and develop!

Lazar Reply Speech

PM241827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

["Comrade G. Lazar's Speech" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Let me take this opportunity to express gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union and to you personally, dear Comrade Ruzhkov, for the invitation and also for the attention shown to us from the moment of our arrival. I am particularly grateful to you for the warm words which have been addressed to our party and our people.

It is an honorable and agreeable task for me to convey to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people cordial and comradely greetings from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and personally from Comrade Janos Kadar, and also friendly good wishes from our government and our entire people. Returning to Budapest, I will be able to report that having fulfilled the instructions of the leaders of our parties, we have had a detailed and successful conversation with Comrade Ryzhkov with regard to the opportunities and conditions for the further development of our economic relations and that we have, on the basis of mutual understanding, defined the immediate and long-term tasks for deepening our cooperation. This fact, of importance to us, frankly pleases me.

You are aware, dear comrades, that the Central Committee of our party has recently put on the agenda and examined the economic activity since the 13th MSZMP Congress, our situation and the experience of the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Critical and self-critical analysis has shown that although we have done a great deal, it is insufficient to be satisified with. On the contrary, facts show that this year, too, we failed to get our economy moving and that problems linked to its equilibrium have again been exacerbated.

This situation has, to no small extent, been created by reasons which we are unable to influence or on which our influence is insignificant. Nonetheless, the Central Committee did not point out these factors, but pointed out our weaknesses as the main reason for lagging behind demands. After a fundamental and in-depth discussion taking account of realities, the Central Committee confirmed that the basis of our activity continues to be the program adopted at the 13th congress and defined the tasks on that basis.

We recognize that by means of mobilizing our internal resources, by more efficient and higher quality work, modernizing production on the basis of unleashing technical progress, and further development of the management system we should, ourselves, create the conditions for fulfilling our 5-year plan. But we also recognize that in the interests of accelerating intensive development we cannot fail to make use of the advantages of deepening socialist economic integration and implementing the integrated program of scientific-technical progress. Therefore, as far as we are able, we are making every effort to implement the joint decision on renewing the structure of the activity of the CEMA.

Among our ties with CEMA member-states the multilateral and fruitful cooperation with our sincere friend the Soviet Union is of exclusively important significance for our country. [paragraph continues]

It is understandable therefore that people in Hungary are following with growing interest and deep sympathy the steps which are being undertaken to implement the program mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress, which is of historic significance. Our people realize that the qualitative renewal of Soviet society and the Soviet economy, and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress open up new horizons also from the standpoint of our community's cooperation, and at the same time they strengthen and enhance the attractiveness of socialism on a world scale.

Even though briefly, I would like, on this occasion too, to say a few words about the fact that the MSZMP Central Committee, the HPR Government, and our entire society highly appraise the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at curbing the arms race, fully support Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposals put forward in Reykjavik and also during the post-Reykjavik period, and the initiatives formulated in the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. We hope the the proposals and efforts aimed at preserving peace, at progress in the area of nuclear and conventional disarmament, which meet with ever greater support throughout the world, will, at long last, make the leading United States and NATO circles see the sense and remove obstacles along the path toward the commencement of disarmament.

Allow me to thank you once again for the invitation, for the friendly reception, for the understanding, and for the help. I am sure that the decisions adopted during our current talks promote the accelerated development of economic cooperation between our countries and the consolidation of friendship between our peoples.

Allow me to wish Communists of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, on behalf of our Central Committee and out Government, further successes in the coming New Year as well in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in building socialism.

In conclusion, G. Lazar proposed a toast to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries and wished health to M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov and all the Soviet friends present there.

Sees Off Lazar

LD231825 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Government a luncheon was given in the Kremlin in honor of Gyorgy Lazar. On the Soviet side, Comrade Ryzhkov [no titles as received], Comrade Aliyev, member of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Talyzin, first candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials attended.

Comrades Ryzhkov and Lazar exchanged speeches at the luncheon, which was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere; these speeches were listened to with attention and greeted with applause.

In the evening, Gyorgy Lazar left the Soviet Union.

At the airport he was seen off by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and other officials.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

PM221011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Budapest, 18 Dec -- A commodity turnover protocol between the USSR and Hungary for 1987 and other documents aimed at developing trade between the two countries were signed here yesterday. It is planned that there will be an increase in the volume of trade above the pledges planned by the 1986-1990 long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Hungary, and also that Hungary will participate in implementing the agreement on building the main gas pipeline between Yamburg and the USSR's western border, which will make it possible to provide natural gas deliveries from the USSR to Hungary on a long-term basis.

Foundations have been laid for further developing progressive forms of cooperation. For the first time, it is planned to supply goods and render services within the framework of implementing direct production ties between enterprises and organizations in the two countries and to support the activity of joint economic organizations and cooperation between a number of Hungarian and USSR enterprises.

It is planned to provide services and supply goods for the purpose of implementing the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The documents were signed by B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and P. Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade.

PETROVSKIY, BULGARIA'S GOTSEV HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD252210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS) -- Soviet-Bulgarian political consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry on 24-25 December, during which the sides exchanged opinions on a broad range of international problems. In particular, they discussed the results of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, questions of raising the effectiveness of the work of that organization, and disarmament questions.

Taking part in the discussions were Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Lyuben Gotsev, deputy foreign minister of Bulgaria. Lyuben Gotsev also had a talk with Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister.

TASS CITES AFP ON IRAQI AIRLINER HIJACKING

LD251726 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Paris December 25 TASS -- A group of terrorists hijacked today a civilian air plane of the Iraqi Airways Company bound for Amman. According to FRANCE PRESSE, the hijackers forced the crew to land in the airport of Turaba, Saudi Arabia. After the landing they blew up the plane. According to preliminary information, 59 people were killed.

EXPANDED RELATIONS WITH IRAN ENDORSED

NC282049 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The recent visit to Iran by a Soviet delegation headed by Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the documents signed on the outcome of this meeting, have enraged opponents to good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. They are doing their best to disseminate anti-Soviet calumnies and fabrications and to equate the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and the United States' imperialist policy. However, efforts to equate two completely different stands are useless, like saying that black is white. We know that the United States, more than any other country, supported the shah until the end and tried to stifle the Iranian revolution. During the abortive Tabas operation the United States invaded Iranian territory, sent its warships toward Iranian shores, and threatened Iran with armed intervention. Moreover, Washington -- together with its allies -- organized an economic boycott of Iran and included it on a list of terrorist countries. All this occurred while the Soviet Union was adopting a completely different policy toward the newly-established Iranian Republic. It issued a strong warning to the United States, which was trying to interfere in Iran's domestic affairs. In addition, the Soviet Union placed at Iran's disposal a transit route for the transportation of Iranian cargo, helping to break the chains of the economic boycott. During the current anti-Soviet campaign, Iran's officials allege that the Soviet Union, like the United States, Britain, and France, is not impartial on the issue of the Iran-Iraq war. What can be said about such baseless allegations? The Soviet Union does not feel compelled to conceal its stand. The Soviet stand, as a neighbor with friendly feelings toward the Iranian and Iraqi people, is respectable. The Soviet Union wants the two Muslim neighbors to end the war and fratricide and to solve their conflicts at the negotiating table. The Soviet Union opposes the United States' aim of prolonging the war and adding fuel to the fire. We often hear Iranian officials cite (?withdrawal) of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan as a precondition for improving Soviet-Iranian relations. Such an approach (?from the point of view of international relations), is tantamount to intervention in the domestic affairs of an independent country. Everyone knows that the limited Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan at the request of its government, in complete conformity with international norms, to thwart aggressions from abroad. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, it should be noted that Tehran does not [words indistinct] and wants to portray facts as though the Soviet Union is especially interested in expanding bilateral relations. [?However], [words indistinct], we want to remind those who like to pay lip service to this idea that our government announced, in the first years after the establishment of Soviet rule, that it considers appropriate only those relations with Iran based on the free agreement and mutual respect of both nations. Soviet-Iranian relations can be based only on mutual respect and full equality of rights, and both the Soviet and Iranian peoples will benefit from the expansion of these relations.

TASS STATEMENT ON 'INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD

PM291315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

["TASS Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The situation in Chad has become seriously aggravated in recent days. The developments in that African country which has been for a long time torn asunder by internecine strife are again taking a menacing turn.

It is noteworthy that imperialist powers, the United States in the first place, instead of promoting the earliest normalization of the situation in Chad, prefer to add fuel to the fire.

According to incoming information, large batches of U.S. arms arrive in Ndjamena while French planes deliver military equipment to the zone of combat operations.

The interference increases with every passing day although imperialist powers in words advocate restoration of peace and stability in Chad.

Certain U.S. quarters do not conceal a desire to set up a military-political staging area for pressure on Libya from the south.

It is clear that such actions are threatening to result in the Chadian conflict's developing into a large seat of international tension.

The Soviet Union invariably comes out in favor of a peaceful settlement of the conflict by the Chadians themselves without interference from the outside, and supports the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) aimed at achieving national reconciliation in that country.

An end should be put to the imperialist interference in Chad and to attempts at putting pressure on independent African countries.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MALAGASY ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM271504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 19 December Simon Rabuar Rabe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, presented his credentials to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, a friendly conversation took place between P.N. Demichev and S.R. Rabe.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES MEETING ON ECONOMY 24 DEC

LD252012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] A meeting was held on December 24 in the CPSU Central Committee with the chiefs of union ministries and departments on the results of work in 1986 and the tasks facing us in the second year of the 5-year-plan period.

Opening the meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the decisions of the party and its ideas are winning over more and more the minds of our cadres and labor collectives and are materializing in the economy and the social sphere. One cannot fail to see the positive progress made as we come to the end of the first year of the 5-year-plan period. All the figures indicate that the basic indicators of the national economic plan will be fulfilled. The ministries' style of work is changing and the initiative of enterprises is growing.

There are still, however, many problems. Our work -- its scale, depth, and efficiency -- are so far lagging behind the demands of the time. In a number of sectors and regions, due attention is still not being paid to social questions. Frequently the attention of ministries is concentrated primarily on production and the creation of capacities, while clearly insufficient attention is paid to solving social problems. It should be stressed once more that without an active social policy it is impossible to make an advance in production or the national economy as a whole. That is why the development of the social sphere must be constantly monitored. This concerns economic departments, ministries, local bodies, and party committees.

At the June plenum of the Central Committee it was stressed that each ministry was responsible for satisfying the requirements of the national ecnomy and the population for top-level goods. But as yet not all ministries have become true centers of scientific and technological progress and they are not fully stimulating the search in leading directions of scientific and technological policy. Growth in the technical level of output in certain industries is taking place slowly. The State Acceptance Service is now being put into operation. It is called upon to tighten up matters but the work that lies ahead is still great.

In the near future all ministries and departments will have to review the results of work of industries in the first year of the 5-year-plan period and the established practice of summing them up will have to be thoroughly changed with the accent being placed on the main problems that will determine both the rates of advancement and the emergence on the new qualitative levels in the economy. Matters concerned with speeding up scientific and technological progress, capital reconstruction and modernization, the introduction of shift work, and the more efficient use of highly productive equipment ought to be analyzed particularly deeply.

Finally, an exacting look ought to be taken at how the mastery of new methods of economic management is taking place and primarily at how cadres are mastering them. Every ministry, relying on the decision of the party and cooperating closely with science, ought to find its place in the leadership of economic sectors in raising the initiative and responsibility of enterprises and associations.

The new year of 1987, which the country will enter in several days time, has a number of fundamental and specific features.

It is the year that marks the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is the decisive year of the 5-year-plan period in which the levers of self-financing and full financial autonomy in a number of industries and at many enterprises and associations will start to operate. Construction, light industry, the agroindustrial complex, the services sphere, and trade will switch to the new principles of working. Measures will begin to be implemented to improve foreign economic relations.

In the area of the economy in the new year, a solid groundwork is to be laid in the reconstruction and modernization of production, in design and research work, and in the broad utilization of new mechanisms of economic management and administration. All this is intended to increase the productivity of public sector labor and to raise people's level of activity and responsibility.

The following spoke at the meeting:

Babenko, minister of construction in the eastern regions of the USSR;
Belousov, minister of the shipbuilding industry;
Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry;
Panichev, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry;
Yagodin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education;
Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems;
Baklanov, minister of general machine building;
Pervyshin, minister of the communications equipment industry; and
Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building.

They stressed that the improvement that is being carried out of the production management system and the switch to a dual-level structure are proving to be fully justified and make it possible to increase the independence and responsibility of enterprises and associations.

Unanimous support was given to the well-founded formulation of the need to direct basic capital investments not to constructing new factories but to reconstruction and technical reequipment of existing enterprises and to effective utilization of the strong potential of machine-building and development of each industry's own machine tool building and instrument-making.

The speakers pointed out that industries now allocate over 10 percent of the capital investment intended for production construction to construction of housing, children's institutions, and resolving other social issues. Nevertheless, social problems are being resolved slowly. In connection with this, stress was laid upon the need for more vigorous introduction of the direct-labor method of construction, and for material and technical resources to be made immediately available for this. It was pointed out at the meeting that there is in the country a large army of qualified specialists, but that they are sometimes used ineffectively. For example, after the first 5 years work nearly half of the graduates from agrarian higher education institutions and engineers go into other spheres of the economy. The system of raising qualifications and retraining of cadres does not operate satisfactorily.

In a number of speeches it was emphasized that strengthening order and enhancing discipline in production should become anf essential condition for successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan. Now the main thing is to bring restructuring to each work station to interest the collective as a whole and each working man in attaining high results.

Summing up the results of the discussion, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that the restructuring that has begun in society is confidently gathering strength. It is being actively supported by the whole people. A genuinely profound change on a revolutionary scale is taking place. In these conditions a qualitatively different attitude to the matter at hand and self-sacrificing and resourceful labor for the well-being of our great motherland is demanded of every leader and every worker.

Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Zaykov and Comrade Ligachev, members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

TALYZIN, LIGACHEV ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL MEETING

LD271738 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- A meeting dealing with the problems of protecting Lake Baykal took place at the CPSU Central Committee on Friday [26 December].

Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, made a report on the work done by the commission for the drafting of proposals to enhance the protection and rational utilization of the unique natural resource.

He pointed out that the negative impact of the economic activity on the condition of water and air environments of the region has diminished as a result of the taken measures.

Nikolay Talyzin reported drawbacks, unresolved questions and problems that had been identified as well as comprehensive measures which the commission had worked out to reduce the discharge of industrial effluents into Lake Baykal, to make air healthier, to protect forests, and to change the character of production at the Baykal pulp mill.

Spéakers at the meeting related the activities of ministries and departments to reduce the negative effect on the nature and the environment of Lake Baykal. They made specific proposals on matters under discussion.

The results of the meeting were summed up by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He pointed out that the measures taken in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the government had substantially changed the state of affairs in Lake Baykal area for the better. At the same time anxiety about its future persists.

It was emphasised that the idea is rationally to utilise and to protect the rich natural resource which is unequalled not only in the USSR but the world over as well.

An opinion was expressed that the implementation of the planned measures should be substantially expedited, that they should be given a realistic character, that necessary material and technical resources should be allocated for the purposes, and that concrete persons should be named to be in charge of the realization of the planned measures, without leaving loopholes for evading responsibility.

The USSR State Planning Committee was instructed to finalize as soon as possible the drafting of a resolution on the rational utilization and the protection of the natural environment of Lake Baykal, and to submit such a resolution to the CPSU Central Committee and to the government.

POLITBURO ASSESSES ALMA-ATA INCIDENT 25 DEC

LD252053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] At its 25 December session, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the issues of the creation and activity in the USSR of joint enterprises and associations with the participation of Soviet and foreign organizations and firms. As was pointed out during the discussion of this issue, the creation of these associations is an integral part of the measures directed at the improvement of the foreign economic activity of the Soviet state and at the intensificatjion of international cooperation, in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Organizational, economic, and legal foundations, for the further development of the joint productive activity of Soviet enterprises with their partners from socialist countries, as well as from capitalist and developing states, were approved. These new forms of cooperation are directed at deepening socialist economic integration, making maximum use of scientific-technicl and production potential of the countries of the socialist community and also at broadening and strengthening mutually profitable economic relations with other states.

Operating in accordance with the legislation, as well as social and labor norms of our country, the joint enterprises will be completely financially autonomous, self-financing, and responsible for foreign currency recovery. One of their most important tasks consists in making active use of the advantages of the international division of labor, expanding the export base of the Soviet Union, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and satisfying the market for high-quality goods.

At the Politburo meeting measures for increasing production and improving the quality of sports goods were examined and approved. The essential importance of solving this problem for strengthening the health of Soviet people and organizing rewarding leisure for them was noted. The decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers regarding this issue makes provision in the 12th 5-year plan for the accelerated development of the production of sports and leisure goods and a considerable growth of the quality of this output so that the population's demand is satisfied more fully. For this purpose, the building of new enterprises and the reconstruction of already existing ones will be carried out. They will be fitted with modern equipment, new technologies will be introduced, the production of raw materials will be expanded, and scientific research will be further developed.

A report by Comrade Solomentsev about his trip to Alma-Ata, meetings and conversations with party and local soviet aktivs, and collectives of enterprises, establishments, and higher educational establishments of the town was heard.

It was noted in this respect that party organizations, the Communists, and the working people of the Kazakh SSR actively support the decisions of the recently held plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and are fighting persistently for successful fulfillment of the plan tasks of 1986, acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the republic, and improvement in people's conditions of labor and life. At the meetings being held, members of the party, members of the Komsomol, and working people sharply condemn the instances of manifestation of nationalism that took place in Alma-Ata and demand that their instigators be punished.

The competent bodies are conducting an investigation regarding the ringleaders of the disturbances, the hooligan and parasitical elements. The Politburo has instructed the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee to investigate carefully the events that have taken place and to adopt the necessary measures to improve emphatically the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people, the training and placement of cadres, and the deepening of fraternal ties with other republics of the Soviet Union.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It was noted that the atmosphere and content of the talks confirmed the durability of the goodneighborliness that has historically developed between the two countries and their adherence to the principles of equality and mutual respect. Satisfaction was expressed at the fruitful development of friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the DRA in various fields. It was confirmed that in accordance with the course determined by the 27th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union will continue to do all it can in order that Soviet-Afghan relations might develop even further in the interests of our peoples and in the interests of the security of all countries in the region. The Politburo emphasized that the Soviet people's sympathies and suppport always have been and will on the side of the Afghan people who are courageously opposing attempts by international imperialism and regional reactionary forces to deprive them of the right to organize their life as they think best. Full support was expressed for the efforts of the Afghan leadership directed at implementing a policy of national reconciliation and at building a sovereign, independent, and nonaligned Afghanistan. A political settlement of the situation around the DRA, on the basis of ending and guaranteeing nonresumption of interference from outside, should be reached as quickly as possible, which would appropriately speed up the return home of the limited contingent of Soviet forces that is in that country at its government's request.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Ligachev about the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress and meetings and conversatiions with CPV general secretary Nguyen Van Linh, and other Vietnamese leaders. It was noted that the forum of the entire activity of the CPV and worked out a realistic program of action directed at comprehensive stabilization of socioeconomic development, and at creating the prerequisites for speeding up socialist industrialization and advancing the country along the road of socialism. Taking into account the results of the Sixth CPV Congress and the conversations that took place in Hanoi, it was proposed that Soviet ministries and departments work out, along with the appropriate Vietnamese organizations, specific measures for the further improvement of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, and for a steady rise in its effectiveness. Some other issues of economic and social life, as well as of our party's and state's foreign policy activity, were discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

LEADERSHIP ISSUES STATEMENT ON DONETSK

LD251505 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 25 Dec 86

["From the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 December (TASS) -- At the "Yasinovskaya-Glubokaya" mine in Donetsk Oblast there was an explosion of methane gas on the 24 December, which entailed loss of life.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers have expressed profound condolences to the families and relatives of those killed, the workers, and the engineering and technical staff of the mine.

The USSR Government and republican organs are taking measures to give help to the families of the dead miners and to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

Lyashko on Rescue Effort

LD262010 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Dec 86

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, an accident has occurred at the Yasinovskaya Glubokaya mine. Our correspondent Kondaurov, went to the mine today. [video shows exterior of mine administration buildings; rows of yellow and red emergency team buses, mining rescue teams wearing oxygen pack going into mine]

[Kondaurov] The situation at the Yasinovskaya Glubokaya mine has been normalized. But the teams of mining rescue workers are still on duty. Now an intensified ventilation regime is being carried out in all the workings; prophylactic measures are being carried out; water is being pumped out of the accident zone.

The government commission is carefully studying the causes of the accident; but it is already clear that on the day of the accident methane emission suddenly increased sharply in the working of the seventh section. An extraction team was working in the section, assembly of new equipment was under way, additional mining workings were being laid out. An explosion occurred, and a fire zone was formed in the working extending over 25 meters.

The detachment of mine rescue workers under (Valeriy Khatsko) boldly plunged through the fire zone to where the people were. They carried out the casualties, and teams of medical workers in the rescue detachments rendered aid on the spot. But unfortunately, they were unable to save everyone. [video shows miners underground, rescue teams walking along underground, correspondent talking to head of team]

The state commission is headed by Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR. [video shows Lyashko, seated at table with other unidentified officials]:

[Begin recording] [Lyashko] First of all, I should point out the high level of organization and precision in the work of the mining rescue detachments. Suffice it to say that within 10 minutes of the signal for an accident at the mine -- which sounded at 11 hours and 15 minutes -- the mining rescue detachments were on the spot and started extinguishing the fire, which was put out within approximately 4 or 5 hours.

Then restoration work started. And as early as yesterday monitoring and inspection assembly work started in all other sectors; and at 2000 yesterday, the first working shift went down. Today all sectors at the mine, one can say, are at work, working in their normal rhythm. [video shows miners going into kit room picking up lamps and bags]

[Kondaurov] Did all the casualties receive aid?

[Lyashko] All the casualties received aid. No family has been left without attention. The commission will also receive each family specially in order to establish the set pension and other benefits for members of the family. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV ALMA-ATA VISIT

Addresses Kazakh CP CC

PM241531 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 December 86 p 1

["Against Negative Phenomena" -- KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Today a session of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee was held, with the participation of first secretaries of party obkoms and senior officials of the republic's CP Central Committee. The Bureau of the Central Committee discussed the question of measures to eliminate the serious shortcomings existing in organizational party and ideological work, in selecting and placing cadres, and the internationalist upbringing of the population, especially young people. In the report by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and in the speeches by first secretaries of party obkoms [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 23 December in an otherwise identical report here lists the following obkom secretaries: "Mendybayev, Alma-Ata; Davydov, Dzhezkazgan; Yerpilov, Pavlodar; Myrzashev, Chimkent; Auyelbekov, Kzyl-Orda; (Demidenko), Kustanay; Trofimov, Aktyubinsk; Kuanyshev, Turgay; and Kubashov, Semipalatinsk"] emphasis was placed on the need to take urgent measures to ensure a sharp about-face in the style and methods of the party leadership of economic and cultural building.

The unhealthy phenomena which took place on the 17th and 18th of December in the city of Alma-Ata make it necessary to pay special attention to internationalist upbringing. It is very important to carry out a restructuring of all party political work among the masses in working collectives and educational establishments, aiming to form in each person a lofty ideological awareness and moral qualities.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of stepping up the active struggle for discipline and order and a strict observance of the norms of party life against drunkenness, alcoholism, and other antisocial phenomena. Party workers must be the initiators of the idea of restructuring; they are obliged to take on a bigger load. They must be inventive and business-like, and solve problems that arise in an efficient manner.

The Bureau of the Central Committee expressed itself resolutely for the strict observance of the Leninist principles of selecting and placing cadres, and against the distortions in cadre policy which have taken place. Every leading official, whatever section of work he heads, must be an educator. This thoroughly applies to professors and teachers. A systematic contact with people should become an organic need of every leader, of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers.

It was noted that for a long time criticism and self-criticism, democratic norms and openness had virtually been absent in the republic's party organization. The Bureau of the Central Committee directed the party organizations to the speediest elimination of the shortcomings and errors outlined.

A speech was made at the session by Comrade Solementsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Commission of the CPSU Central Committee. Razumov, first deputy chief of the Department of Party Organizational Work of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the Bureau.

Visits Science Academy

LD241510 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1500 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gennadiy Vasilyevich Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, met today with scientists of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. At the focus of attention were issues of concrete participation of scientific workers in the implementation of the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, of multiplying their contribution to the resolution of topical problems of scientific-technological progress, and of deeper study and interpretation of the phenomena of the life of society.

It was observed that a substantial alienation from the tasks of the republic's socioeconomic development has appeared in the work of the academy, and that vital problems of integrating science and production have not been resolved in good time; false accounting and infringement of the principles of selection and education of cadres have been tolerated, and there has been a lack of openness. The academy gives less help then is capable in the development of a number of leading industries and in drafting nature conservation measures.

Comrades Solomentsev and Kolbin, who spoke at the meeting, stressed that the academy's leadership and party organization should halt the negative phenomena and elements of stagnation and inertia as soon as possible, should make a radical improvement to all of its structural subdivisions, and should increase the responsibility of institutes of the Academy for enhancing the efficiency of scientific research and the creation of fundamentally new kinds of technology and processes.

Particular attention was devoted to the tasks of social scientists, who should reveal the advantages of the socialist system comprehensively and convincingly, make deeper study of relations between nationalities, and increase their contribution to the improvement of ideological-moral and internationalist education of working people, especially young people, and to asserting the norms of communist morals. It is necessary to strive for the optimum combination of fundamental and applied research, to strengthen the experimental base for these, improve training of scientific cadres, persistenly look for talented young people, and be bolder in promoting them.

Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

KOLBIN ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD271829 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] A conference has been held in the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee to examine the question of improving food supplies to the population. It was noted that when the food program targets are reached, townspeople and villagers are nevertheless not always supplied with the required volume and range of foodstuffs. Restructuring demands a review of the existing criteria and evaluations. Stress was laid at the conference on the importance not only of fulfulling plans for the production of high-quality agricultural produce for consumption, but also of ensuring the efficient organization of gathering in, transporting, storing, and processing the harvest and smooth deliveries of produce for marketing.

A correct and just distribution of the available food resources should be achieved everywhere so that in the coming days customers will actually see a perceptible improvement in the deliveries of foodstuffs to the shops.

In this connection, the leading workers in the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Republican Council of Ministers are given the task of drawing up and implementing a package of measures aimed at reviewing the distribution of commodities in the republic and seeking out other reserves and possibilities so as to considerably improve the food supply to both the urban and the rural population.

During 1987 it is planned to build new storage facilities for agricultural produce and reconstruct existing ones, particular for potatoes, vegetables and fruit. The task was set to accelerate the construction of greenhouses on sovkhozes and kolkhozes so as to increase their area within a 3-year period to 1 square meter per each town inhabitant and, to this end, to make broad use of the material facilities and forces of industrial enterprises, construction sites, transport and other organizations. Party and local soviet chiefs in the rayons, towns and oblasts are made responsible for coordinating this work. It was decided from January 1987 onwards to satisfy to the maximum the population's requirements for meat, dairy produce, vegetables, fruit and other foodstuffs. Party and local soviet bodies must solve the questions of fully supplying trading enterprises with foodstuffs and by the end of the year eliminate the queues in food shops. Personal responsibility for improving the food supply to the population, observing the rules of Soviet trade and raising the level of service is borne by the first secretaries of party committees and the chairmen of executive committees of local soviets. Attention was paid to the need to efficiently organize and hold shopping fairs in workers' settlements, towns, rayon and oblast centers on holidays and during the runup to holidays.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Anticrime Council Created

LD272008 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] A republic coordinating council under the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee has been set up to fight crime, alcoholism, drug addiction, and nonlabor income. At a meeting of the council chaired by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, a broad program of measures was defined, in accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, for the eradication of these negative phenomena without delay. Stress was given to the need to make more active use of the legal rights available to fight these and to actively involve party, local soviet and trade union organizations, law enforcement bodies and the volunteer people's militia groups in this work.

The task was set of ensuring exemplary order and discipline in the near future in all population centers, fully protecting the population against encroachments by criminal, hooligan, and parasitical elements, and preventing the appearance of intoxicated people in public places. The most inveterate alcoholics and drug addicts must be isolated and sent to the relevant establishments for compulsory treatment.

The fight against nonlabor income should be stepped up using all possible forms and methods of work.

Financial bodies are requested to check within a short period of time whether labor resources are being used correctly at all enterprises, organizations, establishments, collective and state farms, and to step up the responsibility of chiefs for infringements of financial and staff discipline.

The members of the coordinating council spoke out about the need to wage an uncompromising fight against incidents of protectionism, nepotism, clannishness, bribery and abuse of official power, and to resolutely oppose everything that runs counter to the interests of the people and the state. All the people of the republic must be mobilized for this work, and no alarm signal coming to party bodies, local soviets or the mass media must be left ignored.

It was deemed expedient to set up similar councils under party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms for fighting crime, alcoholism, drug addiction and nonlabor income.

PRAVDA ASSESSES 'STRUGGLE' AGAINST NATIONALISM

PM271915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In a Unified Soviet Family"]

[Text] Every year at the end of December we celebrate a noteworthy date -- the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Its birth was an important milestone along the path of resolving the nationalities question and the continuation of the cause of Great October. Favorable conditions were created for developing and strengthening the friendship of all our country's nations and nationalities.

The higher that Soviet society ascends the rungs of progress, the more clearly visible is the historic significance of the peoples' voluntary unification in an indissoluble alliance. The concentration of material resources and efforts on the scale of a multinational power made it possible to accelerate the process of socialist transformations and defend what had been gained during the years of wartime turmoil. The strength of the fraternal alliance has been manifested particularly graphically in the transformation of formerly backward outlying regions. Today all 15 union republics and 38 autonomous formations not only enjoy equal political and economic rights but have also created their own powerful economy and achieved great successes in science, culture, and education.

The results of the transforming work carried out by the Communist Party in the sphere of national relations constitute an outstanding gain of socialism which has enriched world civilization. "National oppression and national inequality in all forms and manifestations have been destroyed once and for all," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress noted. "Unbreakable friendship of the peoples and respect for all peoples' national culture and national dignity have been established and become part of the consciousness of tens of millions of people. The Soviet people constitute a new social and international community linked by a unity of economic interests, ideology, and political objectives."

However our achievements must not give the impression that there are no problems in national processes. Life is setting new tasks in improving the national relations of developing socialism. Today it is particularly important to see to it that all the republics' contribution to accelerating socioeconomic progress and developing the unified national economic complex matches their increased economic and spiritual potential. [paragraph continues]

Socialist internationalism in action means primarily honest, conscientious, and wholehearted labor by all peoples for the common benefit. To make this kind of labor the norm is the most important obligation of every republic's party, soviet, and social organizations. It is necessary to resolutely rebuff any attempts to place local interests above statewide interests, be it a question of a desire to "outdo" others in the utilization of unionwide funds or the unseemly practice of padding statistics or distorting plan and pledge fulfillment data.

The buildup of the Soviet state's might and wealth depends on the realization of the potential of every republic and every economic region. This will be promoted to a considerable extent by the territorial approach to planning and management. This is the objective of the measures to broaden the rights of republic and local organs in managing construction, intersector production processes, the social and production infrastructure, and many enterprises producing consumer goods.

Correct cadre policy has a great role to play in improving national relations. In selecting and assessing, deploying and redeploying, and educating and training cadres the Communist Party proceeds from the supreme interests of the all-union state. Disregarding of these interests or an orientation toward parochial, departmental, or localistic sentiments is fraught with the risk of sliding onto the path of favoritism and nepotism. Practice shows the vital need to promote representatives of all nations and nationalities to leadership [posts] and to ensure constant interregional exchange of cadres and experienced workers between the republics and the center and between the country's rayons and cities. This is the key to the speediest transfer of experience and the growth of the general standard of cadres.

The economic and social progress of all the nations and nationalities has led to the growth of their national self-awareness. At the same time pride in successes which have been achieved has nothing in common with national arrogance and conceit. Let us state frankly that phenomena of this kind have still not been eliminated. We are not only talking about vestiges of the past here. Feelings of complacency and total license, a desire to embroider the real state of affairs, the exaggeration of a given nation's contribution to the achievement of common successes, and the belittling or disregarding of the assistance of other nations' working people can serve as the soil nourishing such phenomena. The struggle against manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism and the education of Soviet people in the spirit of respect for and the friendship of the country's nations and nationalities and love for their great Soviet motherland is a task of abiding significance. All party and Komsomol organizations, soviets, and trade unions are called upon to resolve this task. It is necessary to be constantly guided by Lenin's behest: Marxism is irreconcilable with nationalism, be it of the most "just," "pure," fine, or civilized kind. Marxism advances internationalism in the place of any nationalism.

In our society internationalism is asserted in Soviet people's daily life and creative labor and in the struggle for acceleration and restructuring. Peoples of different nationalities live and cooperate fraternally in republics, oblasts, and rayons, at enterprises, and on kolkhozes. Multinational labor collectives are the very medium in which the internationalist spirit is best inculcated and the fraternity and friendship of the USSR's peoples is strengthened.

The spiritual ties of the nations and nationalities are deepening steadily and the Soviet people's unified culture -- a culture which is socialist in content, diverse in national form, and internationalist in spirit -- is developing on the basis of the best achievements and original progressive traditions of the peoples of the USSR. [paragraph continues]

It is important that a healthy interest in everything of value which exists in every national culture does not degenerate into attempts to shut oneself off from the objective process of the interaction and rapprochement of national cultures. This applies to attitudes to language, monuments of the past, and the interpretation of historical events alike.

The party is loyal to the Leninist principles of nationalities policy. Creatively applying them in the new conditions and displaying infinite attentiveness and principle-mindedness in national relations means promoting the consolidation of our state and the fraternal friendship of all the USSR's peoples.

PRESIDIUM RELIEVES HEALTH MINISTER OF DUTIES

LD291420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Sergey Petrovich Burenkov from his duties as USSR health minister in connection with his retirement on pension due to his state of health.

TEREKH APPOINTED NEW TRADE MINISTER

LD271249 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Kondrat Terekh USSR minister of trade.

The Presidium relieved Grigoriy Vashchenko of his duties as the USSR minister of trade in connection with retirement on pension.

Kondrat Terekh was born in 1935.

He was chairman of the board of the Byelorussian Consumer Cooperatives' Society since 1977 and deputy chairman of the Byelorussian Council of Ministers since 1984.

Kondrat Terekh is member of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party and deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Byelorussia.

DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER DIES 'SUDDENLY'

PM251454 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Aleksey Alekseyevich Kholyavchenko]

[Excerpts] USSR Deputy Minister of Justice Aleksey Alekseyevich Kholyavchenko died suddenly 20 December 1985.

A.A. Kholyavchenko was born to a worker's family 8 March 1919 in the city of Ochakov in Nikolayev Oblast. [passage omitted]

[Signed] N.V. Talyzin, A.K. Antonov, V.M. Kamentsev, A.I. Lukyanov, N.I. Savinkin, M.S. Smirtyukov, B.V. Kravtsov, A.M. Rekunkov, V.I. Terebilov, A.V. Vlasov, V.A. Abolentsev, Ye.V. Anisimov, A.S. Pavlov, R.V. Zhukova, I.S. Samoshchenko, N.A. Osetrov, M.P. Vyshinskiy, A.Ya. Sukharev, V.N. Zhbankov, P.G. Mishunin, P.I. Sabayev.

KOMSOMOL SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON RULES CHANGES

LD242230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Tomorrow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA will publish the draft Rules of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League with proposed changes. Our correspondent has interviewed the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Viktor Mironenko.

[Begin recording] [Mironenko] The changes which are taking place after the 27th CPSU Congress in the life of our society have naturally been reflected in young people's consciousness, their mood and their behavior. One can say that all the experience of our meetings in Komsomol organizations, report-back and election meetings speaks of the fact that young people are for restructuring, young people are for acceleration, young people are for the further democratization of society, for openness, and in such a situation the authority of the Komsomol directly depends on the extent to which it will be able to give space in its ranks for the manifestation of initiative, creativity, independent action by young people. Komsomolites and Komsomol organizations. Among the reasons which have required the introduction of changes in the Rules there is a certain contradiction between the profoundly democratic nature of our Youth League and the at times bureaucratic methods of managing this league and guiding its life on the part of Komsomol bodies, between young people's inclination for everything that is new, young people's dynamism and at times ossified forms and methods of working, between young people's urge to demonstrate their intiative and the formalism in the organization of its work.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is the main point of the changes which are being introduced in the Komsomol Rules?

[Mironenko] I dare say that the most characteristic feature of this new draft is the all-round increase and expansion of the rights of primary Komsomol organizations. These changes also touch on issues of the mutual relations between primary Komsomol organizations and leading Komsomol bodies, the rights of Komsomol member in his Komsomol organization, and many other, in our opinion, vitally important issues of the activity of the Youth League. The preparation of the new draft Rules was preceded by a great deal of work. Of course, first of all, we once again studied very profoundly the party Congress materials, the CPSU program and Rules. The Komsomol Central Committee received tens of thousands of letters with various and at times opposed and mutually exclusive proposals from Komsomolites and Komsomol veterans, and simply from people who are not indifferent to the fate of the Youth League.

We had to do a great deal of work to generalize all this and to try to take everything that was the most interesting and valuable, what in our opinion was essential for inclusion in the Rules: The main issues of the life and activity of our Youth League and its role in the acceleration of the country's social and economic development, its role in the education of young people. In effect we have entered the concluding phase of the preparation for the 20th Komsomol Congress. Oblast report-back and election Komsomol conferences are beginning. Very soon there will be the congresses of union republic Komsomols, and now we feel that the presence of such document, the draft of the new edition of the Komsomol Rules will make it possible to make the discussions at these conferences more specific and constructive, and more to the point, even, but by means less sharp. [end recording]

SAKHAROVS MEET WITH JOURNALISTS IN MOSCOW

AU261452 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 26 (AFP) -- Dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov is in poor health and could need a heart pacemaker, according to his wife, Yelena Bonner.

"Andrey Dmitrievitch needs a serious check-up and medical care and perhaps a heart pacemaker, although I cannot be certain as I am not a cardiologist," said Mrs. Bonner, a trained pediatrician, during a meeting late Thursday with Western journalists.

Mr. Sakharov returned to Moscow with his wife on Tuesday after Soviet authorities ended their internal exile in the city of Gorkiy.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner told the journalists that he had refused last year to continue receiving medical treatment at Gorkiy after his wife told him that the KGB was secretly filming his medical visits. "I feel better now that I am not being treated," he said.

The physicist also said he wanted to go to the United States, where his wife's children live. "I would like to visit the United States, but as for living there, that is a more complex question," he said, adding that he had never been abroad.

He said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to let him return to Moscow after seven years in Gorkiy highlighted the "huge pressure" put on the Kremlin by Western opinion to end his internal exile.

Mr. Sakharov also repeated his opposition to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. His outspoken criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1980 led to his exile in Gorkiy.

"To end the suffering of the Afghan people, Soviet troops must be withdrawn and international guarantees obtained, perhaps with U.N. aid, so that the withdrawal is not followed by bloodletting," he said. "It is also necessary to establish a political dialogue with the resistance forces," he said.

Mr. Sakharov refused to give an overall assessment of Mr. Gorbachev's policies. "But I can say that the current policy of openness, on conditions that it is continued and strengthened, is a sign of the normal development of Soviet society," he declared.

He called for the release of all the exiled members of the Moscow Helsinki Accord Monitoring Group.

He also highlighted the cases of Anatoliy Koryagin, a 48-year-old psychiatrist sentenced to a prison camp and internal exile for criticising the use of psychiatry for political ends, and that of Jewish mathemetician Yuriy Shikhanovitch, 53, who was sentenced to jail and internal exile for editing an underground dissident paper.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS CURRENT ECONOMIC TASKS

PM221541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Time for Work"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] There are still many instances of poor labor and product quality and a disdainful attitude toward work. Take goods for the people as an example. Buyers' demands for good products are still not being met. This applies in particular to complex household appliances. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, one in two color television sets, one in three radio-tape recorders, one in four tape recorders, and one in eight automatic washing machines are substandard.

One of the reasons for this is the uneven pace of work, the rush production at the end of every month, and of December in particular. For example, because the bulk of the plan was shifted to the end of the year, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry will have to increase the average daily production of cultural and consumer goods in December by 22 percent, the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry will have to increase it by 47 percent, and the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry must double it. Can high labor and product quality be guaranteed under such circumstances? The introduction of state acceptance of output in many major associations and enterprises must create a reliable barrier to shoddy workmanship. There is no time to be lost here, either. The more thorough the preparations for state acceptance are, the greater its effect will be.

At present thousands of enterprises and entire sectors, while solving this year's current tasks, are simultaneously preparing for the transition to complete financial autonomy and self-financing as of 1 January 1987. The main rule will be: Consume whatever you have earned, after settling your debts to the state beforehand. Any profits belong to the enterprise's entire collective and to every person according to his specific contribution.

The transition to genuine financial autonomy makes new demands on economic work at all levels of production management. It is necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment everywhere of plan targets in terms of financial indicators, and every enterprise must learn to engage in economic activity without making losses. There are still many problems here. After all, last year 13 percent of all industrial enterprises operated at a loss. Their upkeep is a direct drain on national income and inflicts economic damage on the state.

Profits increase only when output prime costs and all production expenses are reduced. This is what in many respects characterizes the transition to intensive methods of economic management. But how is it possible to talk about transition at, for example, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers when one in four enterprises in the sector has exceeded this year's planned output prime cost, to the total tune of some R80 million. Just look at the difference in prime costs per 1,000 bricks at plants under the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry: R33.1 at Rostov's No 2 Plant, about R80 at the Ruzayevskiy Plant, and in excess of R135 at the Kansk plant. These differences result from poor technical standards, shortcomings in the organization of labor and production, and downright disregard for savings in worktime.

The end of the current year and the start of the new year are the most responsible period of work for all sectors of the national economy. It gets colder day by day and there is a growing demand for all types of energy and fuel. The responsibility of working people in the fuel and energy complex is also growing. [paragraph continues]

This year they have increased the extraction of natural gas, coal, and oil and the generation of electricity. But demands are growing, and in order to satisfy them it is necessary not only to boost production but also to make the largest possible savings in all types of fuel and energy resources.

The number of alerts from local level about disruptions in material and technical supplies has increased on the eve of the 5-year plan's second year. Central and local organs of the USSR Gossnab must show greater responsibility for their work. Steadily reducing the volume of paperwork, they must be timelier in taking measures to deal with every disruption in supplies and must promptly complete their work on clarifying economic ties for the new year and providing everything that production units need.

The next year in the 5-year plan will see the start of practical implementation of party, government, and AUCCTU resolutions on the improvement of the wages system in the production sphere. These measures are part and parcel of the work on introducing the new economic management mechanism. From now on, wage increases will be directly dependent on the improvement of labor collectives' economic activity and will be implemented via funds they have earned. Every collective member must realize: In order to receive more, it is necessary to work better and save worktime and material resources.

Time for constructive work -- this is the slogan of the day. Party organizations and all Communists are called upon to ensure high standards of organization and the strictest discipline and responsibility within their collectives, and must ensure that each workday is in step with the acceleration and becomes a worthwhile step in the implementation of our 5-year plan.

REACTORS START UP AT ZAPOROZHYE, KALININ AES'S

PM231542 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 December 1986 First Edition front-pages two reports under the general heading "Million Kilowatt Unit Is Working." The first, from nonstaff correspondent I. Sergeyeva in Energodar, Zaporozhye Oblast, states:

"The power startup of the third power unit with a capacity of a million kilowatts has taken place at the Zaporozhye AES. It is now bearing a load of 250,000 kilowatts. The heart of the power unit, the nuclear reactor, is operating at the minimum controllable level of capacity. It reached these parameters during Yu. Cherepanov's shift. The reliability of radiation protection has been checked repeatedly. And the total safety of the nuclear installation for operating personnel and the environment is again being confirmed."

The second report, from nonstaff correspondent A. Yegorov in Kalinin, states:

"The second unit at the Kalinin AES has joined the country's integrated power system. The construction of the latest million-kilowatt unit at the Upper Volga nuclear giant has been completed."

BRIEFS

NORTHWEST FLEET TRANSFERRED -- With the end of the navigation season, part of the Northwest River Fleet has been transferred to the Baltic, North, Black, and Mediterranean Seas. There, it is hoped to carry around 300,000 metric tons of above-plan cargo by the end of the year. The fleet has gone over to self-financing. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Dec 86 LD]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES 1986 AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

LD260729 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- "This year the Soviet Union has garnered in a record crop of durum wheats. The population has been well provided with bread grain," Gennadiy Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Agri-Industrial Complex, told the newspaper "NEDELYA".

A total of 210 million tonnes of grain have been harvested or nearly 30 million tonnes more than the annual average for the previous five-year plan period (1981-1985). But the targets set by the food programme for this year, have not been reached. The country needs to get 250-255 million tonnes to set off losses of climatically difficult years, noted Gennadiy Romanenko.

The USSR reaped more high-quality rye, rice and some other crops. However, the planned quantity of oats was not garnered.

The country produced more potatoes, vegetables, sunflower and soy-beans than last year. The quality of fruit and grapes improved considerably. The range of grapes changed in favour of table varieties.

"Cattle breeders started wintering with greater stocks of fodder," noted Gennadiy Romanenko. Production of vegetative fodder albumen increased by one million tonnes. It is expected that 1.6 million tones of meat, 3.6 million tonnes of milk and 3,000 million eggs will be procured over and above the plan.

Higher standards of farming are a distinguishing feature of the year. Introduction of scientifically substantiated systems, expansion of clean fallow areas and application of intensive technology have favourably influenced gross crop yields.

Measures which were taken by the state in the recent past and which ensure high personal interest of agricultural workers in the results of their labour, even now have a great impact on the growth in efficiency of social production.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-24 DEC NOTED

LD250024 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 18-24 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 December -- No fileworthy items monitored.
19 December

Rural Uzbekistan machine operators are concerned with the forthcoming sowing season in these winter days. Plowing of fallow land is in full swing in the republic on the areas given over to the main crop, cotton. Farmers of Namangan and Tashkent Oblasts have coped with this work earlier than the others. Plowing is being carried out everywhere by two-tier plows, with simultaneous application of organic material to the soil. At the same time, adds our correspondent, unforgiveable slowness is being displayed by farms of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic and Khorezem Oblast. The year is running out, but the plan for plowing fallow land has been fulfilled there by only 70 percent. (0500)

24 December -- No fileworthy items monitored.

'COSMOS-1810' SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 DEC

LD261541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1528 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec (TASS) -- The latest artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1810," was launched in the USSR today. It is intended for continuing space research. The satellite has been put into orbit with the parameters:

Initial period of revolution: 89.1 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface: 302 kilometers; minimum distance from the earth's surface 189 km;

Orbital inclination: 65 degrees.

The apparatus is working normally.

'MOLNIYA-1' COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD290813 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 December (TASS) -- The launch of a routine communications satellite, "Molniya-1," took place in the Soviet Union on 26 December 1986 [date as received]. It is intended to ensure the operation of the long-distance telephone and telegraphic radio communications system and also the broadcasting of USSR Central Television programs to points of the "Orbita" network.

The satellite has been placed in a high-elliptical orbit with an apogee of 39,075 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 484 kilometers in the southern hemisphere. The period of rotation of the satellite is 11 hours 41 minutes; the inclination of the orbit is 63 degrees.

BULGARIAN PILOTS TO START TRAINING FOR FLIGHT

LD261550 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- Two Bulgarian pilots are expected at Star City near Moscow early in January to start training for a joint Soviet-Bulgarian orbital flight planned for 1988, said Aleksey Leonov, deputy head of the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut training centre.

An expanded programme of joint research in the interests of the Soviet and Bulgarian national economies is planned during the international expedition on board the Soviet orbital station MIR within the framework of Intercosmos.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION ESTABLISHES AIRSTRIP

LD241800 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 24 TASS -- The 32nd Soviet antarctic expendition set up a 45-kilometer-long air bridge between the sea of cosmonauts and Molodezhnaya station in Enderby Land, the expedition managers reported today.

The ice cover prevented the Soviet diesel-electric ship Vasiliy Fedoseyev from going closer to the steep shore of Enderby Land, the site of the "Capital" of the Soviet research stations in Antarctica. After a detailed aerial survey the ship moored to a so-called tabular iceberg, a huge floating island six kilometers long. Its surface is rather flat which made it possible to build an airstrip.

First flights to the continent have already been made. They demonstrated that the makeshift airstop is quite reliable. Planes began flying expedition members and supplies to Molodezhnaya. The flagship of the Antarctic flotilla, the Mikhail Somov, is expected to arrive in the area shortly and start unloading.

BRIEFS

GLACIER RESEARCH -- Tashkent, 23 Dec (TASS) -- Winter station workers at a glaciology station on the Abramov glacier in the Pamir-Alay mountains have watched the central television program in color today. The scientists have marked the 20th anniversary of work on the glacier with the commissioning of a relay station capable of receiving a picture from space. Over these years over 120 pieces of scientific work on many problems relating to glaciology, hydrology, meteorology, and the economic mastering of mountains, have been prepared on the basis of the observations carried out here. The Abramov glacier is a kind of multi-branched "scientific combine." The station workers research the interconnection between glaciation and the climate. They were the first to test many methods and instruments that now serve science. So-called background monitoring -- the extracting of unique data about atmosphere pollution -- was set up here. The deep drilling of the ice made it possible to organize "historical monitoring" as well: judging the pollution of the air in the past, in order to build forecasts of the future. Scientists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Japan, Canada, and Sweden, have carried out a number of pieces of research on the glacier. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 23 Dec 86 LD]

ROBOT TEST CENTER OPENS -- A new testing ground has opened at Riga's robot technology center, attached to the Academy of Sciences. It concerns itself principally with para-robot technology -- that is, the equipment that effects contact between the robot and the technological plant. While large enterprises can generally cope with robot application by themselves, the smaller ones can come to the center, examine functioning robots, and obtain all kinds of advice on their use. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Dec 86 LD]